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BOROUGH AND PORT  
OF  
FOLKESTONE

22 JUL 1968

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# ANNUAL REPORT

of the  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
and the  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
for the year 1963.



R. F. H. McELLIGOTT, M.B., Ch.B.,  
Medical Officer of Health and Port Medical Officer.

L. H. VALE, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., Cert. S.I.B.,  
Chief Public Health Inspector.



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STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health, Port Medical Officer, Medical Inspector of Aliens and Commonwealth Immigrants, Medical Referee of Folkestone Crematorium:

Dr. R.F.H. McElligott, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O. (part-time).

Assistant Medical Inspector of Aliens and Commonwealth Immigrants, Deputy Medical Referee of Folkestone Crematorium:

Dr. C.B. Findlay, M.B., Ch.B. (part-time).

Assistant Medical Inspector of Aliens and Commonwealth Immigrants (part-time):

Dr. J.H. Campbell, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

(Resigned: 31.12.63.)

Dr. H. Yates, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Dr. E. Mallett, M.B., B.S.Lond., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,  
D.Obst. R.C.O.G.

Dr. P.J. McGregor, M.B., B.Ch.

(Resigned: 28.6.63.)

Chief Public Health Inspector - Borough and Port:

\*L.H. Vale, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., Cert.S.I.B.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector - Borough and Port:

\*L.F. Pattman, A.R.S.H., Cert.R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspectors - Borough and Port:

\*A. Stubbs, Cert.S.I.B.

\*S.W. Couling, Cert.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

\*C.E. Thomsett, Cert.P.H.I.E.B., M.A.P.H.I.  
(Appointed: 12.10.63.)

Student Public Health Inspectors:

S.C. Denham. (Appointed: 16.4.63. Resigned: 18.10.63.)

A.J. Cyster. (Appointed: 18.11.63.)

Nurse-Attendant, Medical Inspection of Aliens and Commonwealth Immigrants:

Mrs. L.F. Brann, S.E.A.N. (part-time).

Clerical Staff:

R.F. Middleton	-	Chief Clerk.
D.A.E. Bridges	-	Clerical Assistant.
Mrs. H. Parry	-	Clerk and Shorthand-Typist.
Miss B. Gould	-	Junior Clerk-Typist.

\*Also hold Royal Society of Health Certificate as  
"Inspector of Meat and Other Foods".



HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.  
(31st December, 1963)

Chairman:

Alderman L.C. Aldridge.

Vice-Chairman:

Alderman Mrs. E.S. Hoole, J.P.

Members:

Her Worship the Mayor,  
Councillor Miss D.H. Moody, J.P.

Alderman C.E. Lister.

Councillor J.D. Banfield.

" J. Cook.  
" Mrs. F.E.H. Critten.  
" C.R. Cruickshanks.  
" E.A. Drury.  
" W.E. Harrison (Resigned 7.6.63).  
" L.C. Harrold.  
" Mrs. E.M. Huntley.  
" Mrs. M.F. Johnson.  
" E.A. Lamb, C.C.

SUMMARY OF HEALTH REPORT, 1963.

Borough ... ..	Borough of Folkestone.
Area ... ..	4,099 acres.
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1963	£1,900,429.
General Rate ... ..	10/11d.
Estimated sum represented by a penny rate 1963/64 ... ..	£7,700.

Population (Registrar-General), 1963.

Estimated mid-year Home Population (including non-civilians) ...	43,590.
Density of Home Population ...	10.6 persons to an acre.

Total Births:

Live Births ... ..	699 (641 legitimate, 58 illegitimate).
Still Births ... ..	14 (10 legitimate, 4 illegitimate).

Live Birth Rate:

Total ... ..	16.03 per 1,000 Home Population.
Corrected ... ..	19.43 per 1,000 Home Population.

Total Deaths: (Area comparability factor: 1.21).

Deaths (all ages) ... 734 (316 males, 418 females).

Deaths of Infants:

Under 1 year of age ...	9 (1 male, 8 females).
*Under 4 weeks of age ...	7 (1 male, 6 females).
*Under 1 week of age ...	4 (1 male, 3 females).

\*Included in total figure of 9 infant deaths.

Death Rate:

Total ... ..	16.83 per 1,000 Home Population.
Corrected ... ..	12.46 per 1,000 Home Population.

(Area comparability factor: 0.74).

Infant Mortality Rate (under 1 year):

Total Infant Death Rate	12.87 per 1,000 live births.
Legitimate Infants ...	9.36 per 1,000 legitimate live births.
Illegitimate Infants ...	51.72 per 1,000 illegitimate live births.

Mortality Rate per 1,000 Home Population re:

Cancer ... ..	3.00
Influenza ... ..	0.27
Pneumonia ... ..	0.45
Tuberculosis, respiratory	0.07

Total Deaths from:

Cancer ... ..	131
Influenza ... ..	12
Pneumonia ... ..	20
Tuberculosis, respiratory	3



Public Health Department,  
Foord Road,  
FOLKESTONE, Kent.

September, 1964.

To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and  
Councillors of the Borough of Folkestone.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit my Annual Report on the health and sanitary  
state of the Borough and Port of Folkestone during 1963.

The Registrar-General's estimated population, including H.M.  
Forces stationed in the area, was 43,590. This is a decrease of  
800 compared with 1962.

There were 14,204 inhabited houses and flats at the end of  
1963 which gives an average of 3.07 persons per dwelling; the 1951  
census figure for England and Wales was 3.19.

The corrected live birth rate was 19.43 per 1,000 home popu-  
lation compared with 18.2 for England and Wales. This is an in-  
crease of 2.57 in the live birth rate in Folkestone compared with  
the previous year when it was 16.86.

The corrected death rate was 12.46 per 1,000 home population  
and for comparison the figure for England and Wales was 12.2.

The infant mortality rate (deaths of infants in first year  
of life) was 12.87 per 1,000 live births; the rate for England  
and Wales was 21.1.

	<u>Folkestone.</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>
Neo-natal mortality (deaths of in- fants under four weeks of age) per 1,000 live births ... ..	10.01	14.2
Perinatal mortality (still-births and deaths of infants under one week of age) per 1,000 total live and still-births ... ..	25.24	29.3
Illegitimacy birth rate per 1,000 live births ... ..	82.97	69.0

The number of illegitimate births was 58 giving an illegitimacy  
rate of 82.97 per 1,000 live births compared with 69 for England  
and Wales. The average in Folkestone for the preceeding 5 years  
was 66.

## MATERNAL MORTALITY.

For the ninth successive year there were no deaths due to childbirth.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES (excluding Tuberculosis).

Comparison of the incidence of the main diseases notified is as follows:

		<u>1961.</u>	<u>1962.</u>	<u>1963.</u>
Dysentery	... ..	9	3	7
Measles	... ..	828	50	711
Pneumonia:				
Acute Primary	... ..	23	10	24
Influenzal	... ..	17	15	32
Scarlet Fever	... ..	11	16	17
Whooping Cough	... ..	15	5	44

For the twelfth successive year no case of diphtheria was notified.

Of the 17 cases of scarlet fever confirmed only three were over the age of 14 years. The disease was of a mild type and all the patients nursed at home.

The biennial epidemic of measles occurred from April to August and reached its peak at the end of June. Of the 711 cases reported only ten were over the age of 15 years.

Owing to the severity of the winter the incidence of respiratory infection (influenza, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc.) was well above the normal average during the first quarter of the year.

## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

The Kent County Council provided vaccination and immunisation services which offered to children a substantial measure of protection against diphtheria, poliomyelitis, smallpox, tetanus and whooping cough.

In view of the amendment to the K.C.C.'s proposals whereby as from the 1st January, 1963 the obligation of the County was restricted to payment only for record cards received by them in respect of vaccination against smallpox carried out under their arrangements, the following is the only information now available:

Primary vaccination -	
1 year ... ..	110
Re-vaccination - school age	
but under 8 years ...	3



The combined diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough vaccine was in use and 581 primary and 587 reinforcing inoculations against diphtheria, either singly or in combination, were given.

As will be seen from the figures below there has been a decrease in the number of primary inoculations against diphtheria but the reinforcing inoculations have increased by more than one third compared with 1962:

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Primary inoculations ...	479	783	743	636	581
Reinforcing inoculations	187	340	469	414	587

During the year 577 inoculations against whooping cough, either singly or in combination, were given.

Oral vaccine for protection against poliomyelitis was in routine use and 467 infants under the age of three years completed a course of three doses.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

Fourteen new cases were notified (11 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary), compared with twenty-four (18 pulmonary and 6 non-pulmonary) in 1962. This is the lowest number recorded in one year. Four deaths were attributed to tuberculosis in 1963.

#### MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY.

From November 4th to November 29th 1963, a survey by units of the Mass Radiography Service was carried out in the Borough.

A total of 7,925 persons over the age of 15 years were X-rayed and 8 cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis, 79 cases of inactive pulmonary tuberculosis, and 6 cases of lung cancer were detected.

It is gratifying to note that members of the public in the Borough are attending these surveys in increasing numbers as shown by an increase in attendances of 2,478 in 1963, compared with the previous survey carried out in 1960 (5,447 attendances).

#### PRIMARY CANCER OF LUNGS AND BRONCHI.

There were 27 deaths from cancer of lungs and bronchi, compared with 31 in 1962 and 19 in 1961. The mortality from this disease was thus nearly seven times as great as that from pulmonary tuberculosis.

Of the 27 deaths, 17 occurred in males and 10 in females (an unusually high female/male ratio). The relationship between lung cancer and cigarette smoking is now well established.

### HOUSING.

Forty cases, compared with 43 in 1962 and 47 in 1961 were investigated; 15 were recommended to the Housing Estates Sub-Committee of the Council for priority consideration because of unsatisfactory conditions existing from a medical and hygienic point of view.

### CARE OF OLD PEOPLE AND THE CHRONIC SICK.

Twenty-one cases involving 22 persons were investigated and help given as necessary in expediting admission to hospital or other assistance as indicated by the case. In this connection the Old People's Welfare Committee renders most valuable assistance.

### HOME SAFETY.

The Folkestone Home Safety Committee, which was formed in 1959 under the chairmanship of Sir George Barnett, formerly H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories, has continued to carry out a great deal of effective work towards advising and assisting the public in all matters connected with Home Safety; Mr. S.E. Lawrence succeeded as chairman following his predecessor's retirement in October, 1963.

### SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

It has been found that, with certain conditions of wind and tide, sewage contamination of beaches has occurred, and for this reason active attention is being given to measures required to improve the present methods of sewage disposal.

### GENERAL.

The severe winter of 1963 was reflected in an increased incidence of primary and influenzal pneumonia, particularly among older people.

Apart from this the year 1963 was a satisfactory one so far as the health of the Borough was concerned, as shown in the low infant mortality rate, low incidence of infectious diseases such as scarlet fever, whooping cough and dysentery, and absence of poliomyelitis.

In conclusion I have to thank the Chairman and members of the Health and Housing Committee for their support in the work during the year, and also to express my appreciation of the co-operation of the other Departments of the Corporation.

I would also like to acknowledge the help of the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. L.H. Vale, and the other members of the staff during the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

R.F.H. McELLIGOTT,

Medical Officer of Health.



VITAL STATISTICS FOR YEAR 1963.

(After correction for inward and outward transfers)

		<u>Total</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
<u>Live Births:</u>	Legitimate ...	641	325	316
	Illegitimate ...	58	35	23
	<u>TOTALS:</u>	<u>699</u>	<u>360</u>	<u>339</u>

Live birth rate per 1,000 Home Population:

Total ...	16.03
Corrected ...	19.43
(Area comparability factor: 1.21)	

Illegitimate Live Births:

Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births: 8.29.

		<u>Total</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
<u>Still-Births:</u>	Legitimate ...	10	6	4
	Illegitimate ...	4	1	3
	<u>TOTALS:</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>

Still-birth rate per 1,000 live and still-births: 19.63.

Total Live and Still-Births:

		<u>Total</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
	Legitimate ...	651	331	320
	Illegitimate ...	62	36	26
	<u>TOTALS:</u>	<u>713</u>	<u>367</u>	<u>346</u>

Infant Deaths:

(a) Under one year of age:

	Legitimate ...	6	1	5
	Illegitimate ...	3	-	3
	<u>TOTALS:</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>

(b) Under four weeks of age:

(Included in (a) above).

	Legitimate ...	5	1	4
	Illegitimate ...	2	-	2
	<u>TOTALS:</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>

(c) Under one week of age:  
(Included in (a) and (b) above)

			<u>Total</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Legitimate	...	...	4	1	3
Illegitimate	...	...	-	-	-
			-	-	-
		<u>TOTALS:</u>	4	1	3
			=	=	=

Infant Mortality Rates:

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	...	12.87
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	9.36
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	51.72

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate:

Deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births	10.01
---	-------

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate:

Deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births	5.72
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Perinatal Mortality Rate:

Still-births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births	...	25.24
---	-----	-------

Maternal Deaths (including Abortion):

Number of deaths	...	Nil.
Rate per total 1,000 live and still-births	...	Nil.



Part I - STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area ... ..	4,099 acres
Home Population: Registrar-General, 1963	43,590
Approximate number of inhabited houses and flats at 31st December, 1963	14,204
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1963	£1,900,429
Estimated sum represented by a penny rate 1963/64 ... ..	£7,700

Employment and Unemployment in Folkestone and District.

The following brief report on the employment and unemployment position in this area has been supplied by Mr. J.D. McKeand, Manager of the local Employment Exchange:

Unemployment in Folkestone in 1963.

The count of the unemployed, for statistical purposes, is made on the 2nd Monday of each month. The numbers unemployed on the days of the count during 1963 were:-

	<u>MEN</u> (over 18)	<u>WOMEN</u> (over 18)
January	821	130
February	747	135
March	436	112
April	334	53
May	286	35
June	267	22
July	207	20
August	211	32
September	231	21
October	337	71
November	336	107
December	372	103

Severe weather conditions in January and February 1963 caused a high unemployment rate amongst men in the building trade. Otherwise the monthly figures were slightly lower than in previous years.

Employment in Folkestone and District.

The following table shows the most recent estimate of the number of workers (employed and unemployed) in the areas covered by the Folkestone, Hythe and New Romney Employment Exchanges. Separate figures are not kept for the boroughs. The home population (Registrar-General 1961) of the areas covered by this table was 73,839.

INDUSTRY	Numbers employed (over 15 years of age)		
	Males	Females	Total
DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES (wholesale and Retail) .	1,472	2,055	3,527
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES (Education, Accountancy, Law, Insurance, Banking, and Medical & Dental Services.)	1,108	2,163	3,271
BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING	3,805	135	3,940
<u>PUBLIC SERVICES</u> NATIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT (including civilian employees of Service departments). Gas and Electricity Board and Water Company staffs.	1,910	390	2,300
HOTEL AND CATERING TRADES	605	1,264	1,869
TRANSPORT (Air, Rail, Road and Sea).	1,497	302	1,799
VEHICLE REPAIR AND MANUFACTURE	1,358	228	1,586
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (Domestic Services, Hairdressing, Laundries, Entertainment, Sport, etc.).	360	1,454	1,814
OTHER INDUSTRIES	1,935	761	2,696
T O T A L S	14,050	8,752	22,802

---

During 1963, 1,074 men and 776 women were found jobs by Folkestone Employment Exchange.

---

Mrs. W.E. Tucker, Youth Employment Officer, has supplied the following information regarding young people in this area:

The "shape" of the school-leaving bulge as it has affected the Youth Employment Service has emerged in the course of the last three years - 1961 saw the peak number of 15-year-old pupils, 1962 the largest number actually leaving schools, but 1963 the greatest number, so far, of



17-year-old leavers and, with the build-up of 15 - 18 year-olds available for work, an increase in the number registering for employment. Against this background, it was gratifying to find that the live register of unemployed teenagers did not increase alarmingly and that the school leavers in the main were able to get settled rather more quickly this summer than last year.

The bad weather at the beginning of 1963 gave rise to record unemployment figures in January (62 boys and 52 girls), and the totals remained higher than usual until May, when 30 boys and 11 girls were unemployed. Midsummer saw a drop to normal, with 11 boys and 12 girls out of work in July. The late summer rise was not as steep as for the previous year and these rather lower figures were maintained throughout the rest of the year, with 22 boys and 25 girls unemployed in December.

During 1963, 254 local boys and 34 from other districts (including Hythe) were placed in local occupations as follows:-

Clerical	25
Distributive	51
Agricultural	16
Skilled Manual	36
Factory and Labouring	66
Other	94

Two hundred and sixty-eight girls and 36 from other districts (including Hythe) were placed locally as follows:-

Clerical	76
Distributive	104
Domestic	54
Needle Trades	34
Factory	19
Other	17

In addition, 31 boys and 12 girls were placed in other districts.



# Causes of death at different periods of life during 1963.

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all ages.	Under 4 weeks	4 wks. & under 1 year	Age in years.								
					1-4.	5-14.	15-24.	25-34.	35-44.	45-54.	55-64.	65-74.	75 & over
1. T.B. respiratory ..	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2. T.B. other ..	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ..	M	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	-
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ..	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	M	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	10	14
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Diabetes ..	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	M	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Coronary disease, angina ..	M	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Hypertension with heart disease ..	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Other heart disease ..	M	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21. Other circulatory disease ..	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-





# COMPARATIVE TABLE.

The following gives comparative statistics of some of the more important items for the past ten years.

Rate per 1,000 Home Population unless otherwise stated.

	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.	1961.	1962.	1963.
<u>Notifications of Infectious Disease:</u>										
Diphtheria ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Scarlet Fever ...	0.61	0.39	0.13	0.27	0.07	2.39	1.36	0.25	0.36	0.39
Measles ...	0.18	25.90	0.29	4.86	19.91	3.80	0.20	18.88	1.12	16.31
<u>Births:</u>										
No. of Births ...	615	565	556	562	616	618	654	676	713	699
Birth Rate (Corrected)	14.87	13.29	13.12	13.36	14.27	14.62	15.32	16.20	16.86	19.43
<u>Deaths:</u>										
No. of Deaths ...	512	587	535	545	578	568	585	635	644	734
Death Rate (Corrected)	9.34	10.42	10.36	10.61	10.97	11.13	11.22	12.47	12.47	12.46
<u>Infant Deaths: (Under 1 yr.)</u>										
No. of Deaths ...	10	11	7	24	15	6	13	14	8	9
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births ...	16.26	19.47	12.59	42.70	24.35	9.70	19.87	20.71	11.23	12.87
<u>Illegitimate Infants:</u>										
No. of Illegitimate births	41	40	40	38	39	33	40	46	60	58
Rate per 1,000 total Live Births ...	66.60	70.80	71.94	67.61	63.31	53.40	61.16	68.05	84.15	82.97
<u>Tuberculosis: (All forms)</u>										
No. of Deaths ...	11	7	6	1	7	4	5	2	2	4
Death Rate ...	0.25	0.15	0.13	0.02	0.15	0.09	0.11	0.04	0.04	0.09
<u>Cancer:</u>										
No. of Deaths ...	85	94	98	93	103	114	124	121	119	131
Death rate ...	1.94	2.09	2.18	2.10	2.29	2.57	2.76	2.76	2.68	3.00



INFANT DEATHS DURING 1963.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total Deaths under 4 weeks	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Congenital Malformations:										
Myeloceles ...	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Debility ...	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Fulminating tracheo-bronchitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Gastro-enteritis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Pneumonia ...	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Premature Birth ...	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
TOTALS:	5	2	-	-	7	-	2	-	-	9

SUMMARY OF DEATHS, 1963.

Non-Residents  
(Outward  
Transfer)      Residents

Deaths occurring in Folkestone

Military Families Hospital ...	1	-
Military Hospital ...	1	-
Royal Victoria Hospital ...	86	111
Nursing Homes and Old Persons' Homes	15	86
Private houses, etc. ...	16	347
Found dead on arrival at Hospital	7	11
Other circumstances, i.e. on public highway, drowning, etc. ...	1	12
TOTALS:	127	567

Deaths of Residents outside Folkestone and classified as Inward Transfers ...

TOTAL DEATHS FOR FOLKESTONE ... 734

Inquests in the Borough ...	...	31
Post-Mortems in the Borough	...	189

### DEATHS FROM CANCER.

The death rate of 3.00 per 1,000 home population from cancer (all forms) during 1963 was 0.32 more than for the previous year.

The 27 deaths from cancer of the lungs and bronchi showed a decrease of 4 compared with 1962 and a summary of the deaths over the past five years is shown below:

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Males ...	17	18	15	25	17
Females ...	5	2	4	6	10
<u>TOTALS:</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>27</u>

The figures given below show the comparison between the death rate per 1,000 home population of cancer of the lungs and bronchi with that for respiratory tuberculosis.

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Death rate for -					
Cancer of lungs and bronchi	0.49	0.44	0.43	0.69	0.61
Tuberculosis, respiratory	0.07	0.09	0.04	0.02	0.07

The death rate in 1963 from cancer of the lungs and bronchi was 0.52 for England and Wales and 0.70 for London.

### DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

The death rate of 0.09 for pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis per 1,000 home population compares with 0.06 for England and Wales.

Of the three deaths from respiratory tuberculosis one was a woman of 73, the second was a man aged 72 who was a former member of H.M. Forces and the third was a Company Director of 54. A hotel kitchen porter of 61 years from tuberculous spine.

Forty-five patients, 40 previously suffering from pulmonary and 5 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, were regarded as "recovered".

Particulars of the number of patients who had died or been reported as "recovered" since 1959 are:

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
T.B. Respiratory:					
Deaths ...	3	4	2	1	3
Patients re- garded as "recovered"	24	13	8	33	40
T.B. Other:					
Deaths ...	1	1	-	1	1
Patients re- garded as "recovered"	-	1	1	-	5

### INFANT MORTALITY.

The Infant Mortality Rate (deaths of infants in first year of life) in 1963 was 12.87 per 1,000 births. This figure compares with 21.1 for England and Wales.

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 births ...	9.70	19.87	20.71	11.23	12.87
Number of infant deaths caused by:					
Premature births -		5	1	3	4
Congenital malformations	2	3	4	2	1

### STILL-BIRTHS.

During the year 14 still-births, 10 legitimate and 4 illegitimate, were assigned to this borough; of this number 3 were inward transfers.

Eleven of the women were patients in hospital, one in a nursing home and the remaining two were in their own homes.



The causes of the still-births were:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
<u>Legitimate:</u>		
Ante-partum haemorrhage	2	1
Foetal asphyxia (complications of twin delivery)	1	-
Macerated foetus	2	2
Placental insufficiency	1	-
Pre-eclamptic toxæmia	-	1
<u>Illegitimate:</u>		
Accidental haemorrhage	-	1
Foetal asphyxia (prolapse of cord)	1	-
Placental insufficiency	-	1
Rupture of cornual	-	1

#### MATERNAL MORTALITY.

For the ninth successive year there were no deaths due to childbirth.

#### PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH DURING PAST FIVE YEARS.

	<u>Cancer</u> <u>(all forms)</u>	<u>Vascular</u> <u>lesions</u> <u>of nervous</u> <u>system</u>	<u>Coronary</u> <u>disease,</u> <u>angina</u>	<u>Other heart</u> <u>disease</u>	<u>Bronchitis</u>
1959 ...	114	80	101	87	27
1960 ...	124	89	108	83	32
1961 ...	121	93	112	90	31
1962 ...	119	96	134	111	23
1963 ...	131	124	158	107	40

There has been a substantial rise in the number of deaths from bronchitis during the past year. Deaths from vascular lesions of the nervous system and coronary disease have shown an increase of more than 50% since 1959, although the total of deaths from all causes has only increased by approximately 20% during the same period.

Part II - GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH  
SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

The following services in this Borough were carried out by the Kent County Council:

- (1) Ambulance service.
- (2) Care of expectant and nursing mothers and young children.
- (3) Domestic help and night attendant service.
- (4) Domiciliary midwifery.
- (5) Health visiting.
- (6) Home nursing.
- (7) Mental health.
- (8) Prevention of illness, care and after-care.
- (9) Vaccination and Immunization for protection against Diphtheria, Poliomyelitis, Smallpox, Tetanus and Whooping Cough.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS, ETC.

The Kent County Council provided the following clinics during the year:

(a) Ante-Natal and Post Natal.

Cheriton Clinic	- Tuesday afternoon.
Old Harvey Grammar School	- Wednesday afternoon.

These clinics were under the supervision of Mr. J.W.D. Buttery, F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.

(b) Infant Welfare.

Cheriton Clinic	- Monday afternoon. Thursday afternoon. Second and fourth Thursday morning each month.
Methodist Church Hall, Sandgate.	- Second and fourth Friday afternoon each month.
Old Harvey Grammar School.	- Tuesday afternoon. First, third and fifth Thursday morning each month.
Baptist Church Hall, Hill Road.	- First and third Friday afternoon each month.

Dr. Margaret Paxton was in attendance at the Baptist Church Hall, and Dr. D.A. Ewing at the other three centres.

Mothercraft and ante-natal relaxation classes have also been held as follows:

Cheriton Clinic	- Wednesday afternoon.
Old Harvey Grammar School	- Thursday afternoon.

### HOSPITALS.

The South-East Kent Hospital Management Committee is responsible for this service and the following hospitals are available for patients from this area:

(a) General and Maternity.

Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone.  
Willesborough Hospital, near Ashford.  
Buckland Hospital, Dover.

(b) Infectious Diseases (excluding Smallpox).

Dover Isolation Hospital.  
Ashford Isolation Hospital.

(c) Chronic Sick.

St. Mary's Hospital, Lyminge.  
Buckland Hospital, Dover.  
Hothfield Hospital, Charing.

Smallpox patients would be admitted to the Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford.

Hospital facilities are available at Shorncliffe Camp for members of H.M. Forces and their families living in this area.



The following statistics for the year's working at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone, have been supplied by Mr. E.F. Webb, Group Secretary of the South-East Kent Hospital Management Committee:

In Patients

Maternity	...	...	...	478
Others	...	...	...	3,833

New Out-Patients

Medical	...	...	...	732
Paediatrics	...	...	...	55
Diseases of the Chest	...	...	...	314
Dermatology	...	...	...	568
Physical Medicine	...	...	...	499
Geriatrics	...	...	...	32
Surgical	...	...	...	1,913
E.N.T. (including T's and A's)	...	...	...	1,039
Orthopaedics	...	...	...	735
Ophthalmology	...	...	...	666
Radiotherapy	...	...	...	91
Urology	...	...	...	44
Dentistry	...	...	...	205
Gynaecology	...	...	...	943
Obstetrics - Ante-Natal	...	...	...	479
Post-Natal	...	...	...	232
Psychiatry	...	...	...	156

The total attendances for all clinics was 28,821

In addition there were:-

Attendances at Accident Department	10,601
Out-Patient attendances at	
Physiotherapy	19,604
In-Patient attendances at	
Physiotherapy	9,003

together with 3,823 out-patient attendances at group exercises and 2,119 in-patient attendances at group exercises.

Units of treatment in X-ray Department 23,741

Individual patient requests in Pathology

Department	...	...	...	19,008 + 189 Post Mortem.
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AMBULANCE SERVICE.

An efficient ambulance service has been maintained in Folkestone by the Kent County Council for general, maternity and accident cases.

Smallpox and Typhus cases would be moved by arrangement with the Canterbury City Ambulance Service and other cases of infectious disease by County Council ambulances from Folkestone, Dover or Ashford.

#### VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

The Kent County Council provides vaccination and immunisation services that offer to children a substantial measure of protection against the following diseases:-

Diphtheria.  
Poliomyelitis.  
Smallpox.  
Tetanus.  
Whooping Cough.

Protection against these diseases should be given in the early part of a child's life, and facilities for the necessary injections were available at the various Child Welfare Clinics in the Borough or, if preferred, by the family doctor concerned.

The processes involved are:-

(1) Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough.

Three injections to be given in the 3rd, 4th and 5th months of the baby's life, with reinforcing doses at 2 and 5 years.

(2) Poliomyelitis.

Three doses of oral vaccine each of three drops, given at intervals of four to eight weeks.

(3) Smallpox.

Vaccination during second year of life.



The County Medical Officer has supplied the following figures for 1963 based on the returns sent to the Ministry of Health:

(1) Diphtheria immunisation and Whooping Cough immunisation.

Year of Birth.	Diphtheria Immunisation (Singly or in combination)		Whooping Cough Immunisation (Singly or in combination)
	Primary	Reinforcing	Primary
1963	240	Nil	240
1962	303	11	301
1961	25	188	25
1960	1	80	1
1959	1	39	1
1954-58	9	260	8
1949-53	2	9	1
TOTAL	581	587	577

For comparison the number of children immunised against Diphtheria during the past five years was as follows:

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Primary inoculations	479	783	743	636	581
Reinforcing inoculations ...	187	340	469	414	587

For the twelfth successive year no case of diphtheria has been notified.

(2) Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

Year	2 Injections (Salk)	3rd Dose (Salk & Oral)	4th Dose (Salk & Oral)	3 Orals (Complete Course)
	-	-	355	-
1963	9	-	-	72
1962	4	41	-	330
1961	-	47	-	65
1957-60	-	28	-	33
1943-56	-	7	-	20
1933-42	-	10	-	28
Others	5	27	-	15
TOTALS	18	160	355	563

(3) Smallpox Vaccination.

In view of the amendment to the County Council's proposals approved as from the 1st January, 1963, whereby the obligation of the County was restricted to payment only for record cards received by them in respect of vaccinations carried out under their arrangements, the following is the only information now available:

Primary vaccination -  
 1 year ... ... 110  
 Re-vaccination - school age  
 but under 8 years ... 3

During the year 722 international certificates of vaccination against smallpox were authenticated.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

These examinations were carried out at the Public Health Laboratory at Maidstone and the Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone.



A summary of the results of specimens submitted by me during the year is shown below:

		<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>
<u>Faeces for:</u>			
Dysentery ...	...	-	6
Food Poisoning Organisms	...	-	25
Paratyphoid Fever ...	...	-	3
Pathogenic organisms	...	-	15
Salmonella Anatum ...	...	1	-
Salmonella organisms	...	11	18
Salmonella Typhi-murium	...	5	8
Salmonella Typhi organisms	...	1	-
Sonne Dysentery ...	...	24	51
Staphylococcal Aureus	...	1	2
Typhoid Fever ...	...	-	22
<u>Swabs for:</u>			
Haemolytic Streptococci	...	9	87

#### MENTAL HEALTH.

This authority is not responsible for the administration of work undertaken in the community in accordance with the National Health Service Act, 1946, and the Mental Health Act, 1959.

#### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - Section 47. NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951.

No action was taken by the Council under either of these Acts during 1963.

#### CARE OF OLD PEOPLE AND THE CHRONIC SICK.

During the year 21 cases involving 22 persons were investigated and help given as necessary; this was a decrease of two compared with 1962.

The cases were originally referred to me by:

Administrator, Folkestone Old People's			
Welfare Committee ...	...	...	6
Councillors ...	...	...	3
Family Doctors	...	...	2
Housing Dept.	...	...	1
Police ...	...	...	1
Relatives and friends	...	...	8

Five of the patients were admitted to hospitals for the chronic sick, five referred to the family doctors concerned and arrangements made for the others to receive assistance as required.

Valuable assistance was received from Mrs. C. Skelton, Administrator of the Folkestone Old People's Welfare Committee, and Miss G. Bowman, the Home Help Organiser for the area.

#### N.S.P.C.C.

Senior Inspector F.E. Freegard has reported that 21 cases in Folkestone, affecting the welfare of 60 children and involving 29 offenders, were investigated. Twelve of these cases were classified as neglect, 1 for assault or ill-treatment, 2 beyond control, one for immoral offences and his aid or advice sought in the remaining five.

There is close liaison between Mr. Freegard and the Public Health Department and his willing and tactful assistance when required is very much appreciated.

#### NURSING HOMES.

There has not been any alteration in the number of Nursing Homes in the Borough.

The six registered Homes at the end of the year provided the following beds:

For maternity patients only	...	...	4
For maternity or other patients		...	5
For other patients only	...	...	74

In accordance with the powers conferred on him by the Nursing Homes Act 1963 the Minister of Health made the Conduct of Nursing Homes Regulations 1963 which came into operation on the 27th August, 1963.

These Regulations require the managers (the person or persons registered in respect of a nursing home) to provide accommodation, care and staff of a satisfactory standard, and limit the number of persons who may be received into the home.

If the Folkestone Borough Council as the registration authority concerned, the powers under the Act and Regulations having been delegated to them by the Kent County Council, consider that the Regulations are not being complied with they may give notice to the managers to this effect, specifying what they consider should be done to satisfy the Regulations.

#### VENEREAL DISEASE.

The following is a summary supplied by Dr. D.E. Sharvill, Consultant Dermatologist and Venereologist, of the new patients



from Folkestone who have attended the special clinics at Ashford, Canterbury and Dover during 1963.

	<u>New cases</u> <u>in 1963</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>New Cases</u> <u>in 1962 for</u> <u>Comparison</u>
Syphilis ...	Nil	Nil
Gonorrhoea ...	3	4
Other conditions ...	20	17

#### FOLKESTONE CREMATORIUM.

During the year 529 cremation certificates were issued; this is an increase of 60 compared with 1962.

As in previous years approximately two-thirds (336 of the total of 529 certificates issued) were in respect of Folkestone residents; the remainder came from the following areas:

Hythe and Saltwood ...	...	65
Lyminge and Elham ...	...	43
Dymchurch and New Romney ...	...	5
Capel and Dover ...	...	23
Hawkinge and Swingfield ...	...	17
Other areas ...	...	40

Approximately half the Folkestone residents who had died during 1963 were cremated.

#### MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF CORPORATION EMPLOYEES.

The following medical examinations were carried out during 1963.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
For admission to the Corporation:		
(a) Superannuation Scheme ...	17	12
(b) Sick Pay Scheme ...	41	4
Special examinations ...	10	1
<u>TOTALS:</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>17</u>

Arrangements were made for 67 of the employees to have X-ray examination of the chest.

Part III - SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water in this Borough is provided by the Folkestone and District Water Company and supplied as follows:

Total residential supplies at			
31st December, 1962	...	...	15,834
(Folkestone borough and adjoining parishes of Alkham, Capel-le-Ferne, Hawkinge, Newington and Paddlesworth.)			
New Supplies to new dwellings	...	...	144
			<hr/> 15,978
Disused Supplies disconnected	...	...	38
			<hr/> 15,940
Total Supplies at 31st December, 1963	...		<hr/> <hr/> 15,940

No dwellings in this area are dependent only on an outdoor standpipe for domestic supplies.

The enlargement by 50% of the filtration plant by the Folkestone and District Water Company at their Cherry Garden works was seriously delayed by the frosts but the enlarged plant should be in full operation during 1964.

The new boreholes in connection with their pumping station at Lye Oak, Lydden, were completed last year and appreciable quantities of water pumped into supply. Results were very encouraging and the Company believe that the dry weather yield may exceed their estimate of 700,000 gallons per day.

The water generally has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Samples of the treated water going into supply were taken by the Chief Public Health Inspector at regular intervals throughout the year for bacteriological examination, and every precaution taken to ensure continued safety of supply.

The following 65 samples were submitted for examination:

(a) Bacteriological Examination:

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Statutory supply undertaking	56	3*
Private source (disused well)	-	1**
Other private sources ...	3	-



\*Two samples taken at caravan sites were slightly contaminated; sterilization of the taps involved was carried out.

The third sample was from premises used for the retail of open food and was one of two samples taken for comparison, the first being drawn off prior to routine sterilization of the tap in accordance with normal sampling technique and the other one after this treatment. The former sample was definitely contaminated and the latter sterile, indicating that the tap was not being maintained in a clean condition.

Check samples in all three instances proved satisfactory.

In addition 205 samples of water were taken from vessels and shore hydrants at Folkestone Harbour. Most of these were check samples taken during a prolonged investigation into the supply on board one vessel in connection with which adverse reports were received on 16 samples; all samples (30) from shore hydrants were satisfactory.

(b) Chemical Examination:

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Statutory supply undertaking ... ..	1	-
Private source (disused well)	-	1**

\*\*These samples were taken at the request of the owners who enquired as to the potability of the water; samples were unsatisfactory both bacteriologically and chemically.

The chemical results of the sample from the statutory supply undertaking were:

Appearance      Clear and bright.  
Odour            None.

	<u>Parts per Million.</u>
Free Chlorine	Nil
Free Ammonia	0.024
Albuminoid ammonia	0.004
Nitrogen as nitrate	4.0
Nitrogen as nitrite	absent
Chlorine as chlorides	27
Total hardness	260
Permanent hardness	30
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.06
Total solids	356
pH value	7.1
Fluorine, less than	0.02

A microscopic examination revealed the presence of very little mineral matter together with some organic debris.

OPINION      This water is satisfactory.

The fluorine content of three other samples of drinking water, taken in different parts of the town, were reported as 0.04, 0.11 and 0.02 parts per million respectively.

PUBLIC ANALYST.

Mr. J.H.E. Marshall, M.A.(Cantab.), F.R.I.C., has continued as Public Analyst for this Borough.

PUBLIC CLEANSING, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The construction of a relief intercepting sewer from Parkfield Road to Shorncliffe Road for the relief of flooding in the Central Station area will be carried out during 1964, and the design for the proposed sewer in the Dover Road area has been completed.

The Corporation's Consultants submitted a revised scheme for the provision of new soil sewage pumping plant and sewerage system of increased capacity together with an outfall sewer designed for the relief of flooding in the Sandgate area.

HOUSING.

The Borough Treasurer has provided me with the following information regarding the number of families on the Council's waiting list at the 31st December, 1963:

Without separate homes	...	...	275
With separate homes	...	...	198
<u>TOTAL:</u>			<u>473</u>

Forty cases, compared with 43 during 1962 and 47 in 1961, were referred to me in view of overcrowded, congested or unhygienic conditions, chronic illness, etc.

Fifteen of the cases were recommended for priority for re-housing after full investigation and consideration of all relevant facts.

The cases were referred to me by:

	<u>Number of</u> <u>cases.</u>	<u>Recommended</u> <u>for</u> <u>Priority.</u>
Borough Treasurer ...	5	2
Chest Physician ...	4	2
County Health Visitors	7	2
County Medical Officer	2	-
County Midwives ...	4	2
Family Doctor ...	2	-
Housing applicants them- selves on medical grounds	16	7



The Borough Engineer has supplied the following summary of the housing programme which was completed during the year:

(a) Number of properties converted  
and units of accommodation provided ... 13 properties  
to provide  
38 units.

(b) Number of dwellings completed by:

(i) Local Authority	...	14
(ii) Private enterprise	...	46

The future housing programme includes the erection of 220 units of accommodation for the Local Authority, 282 units by private enterprise and the development of the Golden Valley estate and Majestic site.

Part IV - PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND  
OTHER DISEASES.

(1) BRUCELLOSIS.

A woman who had been unwell for five months was admitted to the Buckland Hospital at Dover and subsequently confirmed as suffering from Brucellosis. Investigations were carried out but no information obtained as to a possible source of the illness.

(2) CHICKENPOX.

A girl of 2½ years, who also had pneumonia, was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

An army cadet of 13 and a soldier of 26, who were patients in the Military Hospital at Shorncliffe Camp, were transferred to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

(3) DYSENTERY.

Seven civilian and two military cases of Sonne Dysentery were confirmed during the year. Four of the patients, 3 civilians and a member of H.M. Forces, were admitted to hospital.

Four of the patients were all members of the same family - mother, father and two small children.

An infant of one month, who had been admitted to Ashford Hospital with pyloric stenosis, was subsequently confirmed to be suffering from Sonne Dysentery. Investigations were carried out and eleven symptomless excretors traced amongst family contacts of the patient.

Two suspected cases were notified but not confirmed by laboratory investigations.

(4) ERYSIPELAS.

All the five cases reported, two men and three women, were over the age of 51; four were notified during May.

(5) GASTRO-ENTERITIS.

A woman visitor to Folkestone and an infant of 2 years, both suffering from gastro-enteritis, were admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

(6) GERMAN MEASLES.

Two patients in the Military Hospital at Shorncliffe were transferred to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

(7) GLANDULAR FEVER.

The patient, a cadet aged 20 from the Police Training College was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital.



(8) HERPES OPHTHALMICUS.

Two women, aged 74 and 75 respectively, were admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

The woman of 75, who had hemiplegia, was transferred to a hospital for the chronic sick and the other patient received further treatment for residual keratitis of her left eye.

(9) INFECTIVE HEPATITIS.

Three of the cases reported were members of H.M. Forces and the fourth was a youth of 15 with the Army Cadet Force in camp at St. Martin's Plain. All the patients were admitted to the Military Hospital at Shorncliffe.

(10) INFLUENZA AND RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS.

Owing to the severity of the winter the incidence of respiratory infection (influenza, bronchitis, coughs and colds) was well above the normal average for the first quarter of the year, and by the beginning of March the number of first certificates of incapacity received by the National Insurance Office was more than twice the weekly average for that time of the year.

(11) MEASLES.

The biennial epidemic of Measles occurred from April to August and reached its peak at the end of June. Of the 711 cases reported 390 were infants under the age of 5 years, 311 were school children and the remaining 10 between the ages of 15 and 44 years.

Three of the infants, all under the age of 2 years, who had respiratory complications, were admitted to hospital.

Although Measles is a mild disease and mortality is low the morbidity rate, i.e., the proportion of sick people in the total population of a community, is high and in view of the complications which may occur is more than an inconvenience.

Now that it is possible to immunise against Measles in an efficient, safe, practical and economical way it is to be hoped that Measles will be included on the schedule of immunisation.

(12) MENINGITIS.

Five suspected cases of Meningitis were admitted to hospital for further investigation but none confirmed as the more serious Meningococcal Meningitis.

(13) MUMPS.

Two members of H.M. Forces, who had been reported as suffering from Mumps, were admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital. A third case, an officer aged 42, was nursed at home.

(14) OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

An infant of 8 days was notified as suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum. This is the first case reported for twenty years.

(15) PNEUMONIA - Acute Primary and Influenzal.

Notifications were received in respect of 24 cases of Acute Primary and 32 Influenzal Pneumonia. More than half the cases occurred during March.

Eight of the patients were infants under the age of 3 years, nine children of school age, ten between 15 and 44 years and the remaining twenty-nine over the age of 45. Two infants, aged 3 months and 2 years respectively, were admitted to hospital.

(16) POLIOMYELITIS.

A girl of 9 years, suspected as suffering from paralytic Poliomyelitis, was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital for observation; the diagnosis was later confirmed as infected haematoma of the left thigh and the patient transferred to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone.

(17) PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

All the five women were between the age of 20 and 26; two were patients in hospital.

The cause of the pyrexia was:

Acute mastitis and breast engorgement	...	2
Respiratory infection		1
Uterine infection	...	1
Unknown	...	1



8) SALMONELLA INFECTIONS NOT FOOD-BORNE.

Four individual cases were confirmed during the year, the causative organism being:

Salmonella Anatum	...	1
Salmonella Heidelberg	...	1
Salmonella Typhimurium	...	2

9) STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTION.

A man of 68 suffering from staphylococcal aureus infection and toxic marrow hypoplasia was transferred from the local hospital to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

10) SCARLET FEVER.

Only three of the seventeen cases notified were over the age of 14 years; all the patients were nursed at home.

Two suspected cases were admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital. The first, a girl of 5 years, had erythema scarlatiniforme and acute respiratory infection and the second, an infant of 3 years, haemolytic streptococcal infection of the tonsils and otitis media of the left ear.

11) WHOOPING COUGH.

Notifications in respect of forty-four cases of Whooping Cough were received compared with five in 1962; more than half occurred during July, August and September. All the patients were under the age of 14 years.

12) FOOD POISONING.

One family outbreak, mother and her son, and one single case of food poisoning were confirmed; the causative agent was salmonella typhimurium but the food involved not traced.

Eighteen suspected instances, involving nineteen persons, were reported and investigations carried out as necessary but the provisional diagnosis not confirmed.

13) TUBERCULOSIS.

Of the 14 new cases notified 11 were pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary. This is the lowest recorded for one year and compares with a total of 24 in 1962.

(a) Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952, and Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 172).

No action taken during the year.

(b) Mass Radiography.

A survey by units of the Mass Radiography Service was carried out in Folkestone from the 4th to 29th November, 1963. Nineteen centres were visited - nine public, five industrial and five for schools.

Dr. G.I. Rees-Jones, the Medical Director of the Service, has supplied the following statistics for this survey which included only persons over 15 years of age:

	<u>Total Examinations.</u>			<u>Attending first</u>	<u>Results of Examination.</u>		
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>time.</u>	<u>Active T.B.</u>	<u>Inactive T.B.</u>	<u>Cancer of Lung.</u>
General public (9 centres) ..	2,682	3,400	6,082	34.8%	7	70	5
Industrial (5 centres) ..	520	274	794	53.9%	1	8	1
Schools (5 centres) ..	514	535	1,049	83.2%	-	1	-
	<u>3,716</u>	<u>4,209</u>	<u>7,925</u>	<u>43.1%</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>6</u>

For comparison the figures for the 1960 survey were:

All centres ..	<u>2,353</u>	<u>3,094</u>	<u>5,447</u>	<u>29.3%</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>5</u>
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Although the examinations carried out in 1963 were nearly 50% more than in 1960 the increase in the total number of cases found of active and inactive tuberculosis and cancer of the lung was less than 30%.

(c) New Cases Notified and Mortality during 1963.

	<u>NEW CASES NOTIFIED</u>						<u>DEATHS</u>					
	<u>Meninges</u>						<u>Meninges</u>					
	<u>Respira- tory</u>		<u>and C.N.S.</u>		<u>Other</u>		<u>Respira- tory</u>		<u>and C.N.S.</u>		<u>Other</u>	
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
0 - 4 ... ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24 ... ..	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 44 ... ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 64 ... ..	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
65 and over ...	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
<u>TOTALS:</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>



Number of Deaths from unnotified Tuberculosis ... 1

Number of new cases of Tuberculosis admitted to hospital during the year:

(a) Pulmonary ... 7  
(b) Non-Pulmonary ... 3

(d) Number of Cases on Tuberculosis Register.

	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	
On Register at 1st January, 1963	86	85	9	10	190
Primary Notifications ...	8	3	-	3	14
Other additions (returned to district, transferred from other areas, restored to register, etc.)	4	1	-	-	5
<u>TOTAL:</u>	98	89	9	13	209
Removed (died, left district, recovered, non-tuberculous, etc.)	26	39	2	5	72
Remaining on Register at 31st December, 1963 ...	72	50	7	8	137

(e) New Cases of Tuberculosis during 1963 - Occupation of Patients.

	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	
Car Park Attendant ...	1	-	-	-	1
Housewife ...	-	1	-	1	2
Marine Engineer ...	1	-	-	-	1
Nurse... ...	1	-	-	-	1
Plasterer ...	1	-	-	-	1
Saleswoman ...	-	1	-	-	1
Scholar ...	1	-	-	1	2
Shorthand-typist ...	-	1	-	-	1
Retired ...	3	-	-	-	3
Unknown ...	-	-	-	1	1
<u>TOTALS:</u>	8	3	-	3	14

(f) Chest Clinic.

Dr. J. Spencer Jones, Chest Physician, has supplied the following information:

The notification figures showed that the number of newly diagnosed cases of tuberculosis requiring treatment was very much the same in 1963 and lower than in 1962. Since a visit from the Mass Radiography Unit was necessary to help us find our 1963 cases it can be deduced that they are getting harder to find because they are less common. Nevertheless there is still an important problem, as illustrated by the small epidemic of primary tuberculosis in a school, caused by undetected tuberculosis in a member of the staff. Previously non-teaching staff have not been subject to precautionary chest X-rays before taking employment in schools.

Patients infected by germs resistant to the commonly employed treatment could be the starting point of a fresh epidemic in the country and I am glad to report that at the end of 1963 there were only 4 such cases compared with 7 in 1962.

During 1963 there were 29 infectious cases known to the Chest Clinic at one time or another. At the end of the year only 4 cases (mentioned in the previous paragraph) infected by drug resistant organisms, remained infectious.

Death from Tuberculosis.

I think it is important to point out that, although 16 names were removed from the Tuberculosis Register because of death, in 13 instances this was because of unrelated disease, such as coronary thrombosis. Only 3 patients in Folkestone died because of tuberculosis during 1963.

B.C.G. Vaccinations.

For the protection of the coming generations, B.C.G. is the principal weapon. One hundred and fifty-four persons were inoculated at the Chest Clinic, a far greater number being protected at school.

Attendances, etc., at the Folkestone Chest Clinic were:

New Patients -

(i) Complete examination	...	...	314
(ii) BCG, contacts, etc.	...	...	243
Total attendances	...	...	1,685
BCG vaccinations	...	...	154
Number of contacts examined	...	...	417



# INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, 1963.

Confirmed Cases of Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases among the Civilian and Military Population during 1963.

Disease.	Civilian Cases.											Mili- tary Cases	Total Cases Con- firmed	Admitted to Hospital.
	Under 1 yr.	1 yr	2 yrs	3 yrs	4 yrs	5-9 yrs	10-14 yrs.	15-24 yrs.	25-44 yrs.	45-64 yrs.	65 & over	All Ages		
Dysentery, Bacillary ..	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	1	-	7	9	4
Erysipelas ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	5	-
Measles ..	24	85	92	93	96	295	16	6	4	-	-	711	711	3
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Pneumonia:- Acute Primary	2	1	1	-	-	2	2	1	3	5	7	24	24	2
Influenzal	2	1	1	-	-	2	3	1	5	10	7	32	32	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	5	5	2
Scarlet Fever ..	-	-	1	2	1	8	2	2	1	-	-	17	17	-
Whooping Cough ..	2	6	8	3	2	20	3	-	-	-	-	44	44	-
TOTALS	32	93	103	98	100	329	26	15	15	20	15	846	848	11

Ward Distribution of Cases of Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases among the  
Civilian Population during 1903.

Disease.	Central.	Cheriton.	East.	Food.	Harbour.	Harvey.	Morehall.	Park.	Sandgate.	TOTAL.
Dysentery, Bacillary ..	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	7
Erysipelas ..	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	5
Measles ..	98	117	60	76	89	20	66	63	122	711
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Pneumonia:- Acute Primary	4	4	5	1	4	-	3	2	1	24
Influenzal	4	5	4	6	2	1	2	2	6	32
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	5
Scarlet Fever	-	4	1	3	-	-	2	1	6	17
Whooping Cough	2	2	10	2	8	2	6	5	7	44
TOTALS :-	109	133	83	91	103	23	80	73	151	846



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I have pleasure in submitting my 15th annual report on the work carried out in my Department.

There can be no doubt that the environmental health services in this country, designed to protect the health and well-being of the community at large and of every individual, are the most comprehensive of their kind in the world; the cumulative national strength of this service however can only be sustained by efficient service at local level and the Public Health Inspector has a not insignificant part to play by positive supervision of housing, food inspection, clean air and all the other varied environmental factors which can materially affect the welfare of people, whether at home, at work or at play.

Continued consciousness of this background provides the stimulus for maintaining every effort to satisfactorily discharge the statutory functions entrusted to the Department. All members of the staff, both technical and clerical, share the burden; all therefore share in the final results as outlined in the following pages and I am grateful to them for their support and hard work throughout the year.

The bitter weather at the beginning of 1963, now a fading memory, but made worse at the time by snow blizzards, had its minor repercussions. Normal inspections were difficult, property repairs virtually came to a standstill for a time, and prolonged electricity cuts meant wholesale condemnation of deep freeze food products; many dwellings were temporarily without water supply and complaints were made to the Department with requests, which varied from the plaintive to the aggressive, asking for pressure to be brought to bear on either (a) landlords (b) plumbers or (c) the Waterworks Company, or on all three, for restoration of the service. Situations like this cause understandable disquiet both to the victims and to the Department but nature, having caused all the trouble, as usual relented and ultimately came to the rescue.

New statutes passed during the year, which add or will add to the duties of the inspectorate, included in particular the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, to which reference is made later in the report; the usual annual succession of statutory orders and circulars showed no tendency towards reduction. All these directives have to be studied and absorbed as they almost invariably affect day to day activities in some degree and frequently result in complete revision of previous practical controls.

One new local legislative measure to be mentioned is that which imposed additional statutory controls on hairdressers through the medium of byelaws which were adopted by the Borough Council, on 15th May, 1963, and which will be extremely useful in maintaining standards of cleanliness of premises, personnel and equipment, including positive requirements for interim sterilisation of the latter.

I acknowledge the particular assistance of my Deputy Mr. L. F. Pattman and also the continued co-operation of Officers in other Departments of the Corporation. I would also record my appreciation of the interest shown in the work of the Department and the encouragement given by the Council, especially the Chairman and members of the Health and Housing Committee.

Yours obediently,

L.H. VALE

Chief Public Health Inspector,  
Borough and Port of Folkestone.



GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

1. Inspections.

COMPLAINTS

Number of complaints received and dealt with ... 612

INSPECTIONS - Summary of Visits Made.

Public Health Acts, 1936-1961.

Number of premises inspected (primary visits)... 512

Visits to premises (including re-visits) ... 2,460

Housing Acts, 1957-1961.

Visits for purposes of securing repairs ... 437

Visits re individual unfit dwellings, compliance with demolition orders, checks on compliance with closing orders, etc. ... 273

Visits re clearance areas, supervision of demolition etc 116

Visits for general survey and assessment of properties 116

Visits re houses-let-in-multiple occupation ... 169

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958.

Visits re improvement grants (including preliminary enquiries, formal inspections and re-visits) ... 742

Housing (General).

Visits re housing applications (alleged overcrowding, claims for priority, etc.) ... 59

Visits re Tuberculosis patients ... 9

Miscellaneous visits ... 59

Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960.

Inspections of shops and other premises, stalls, mobile vehicles etc. where food is stored, handled, and/or sold. ... 1,558

Visits to ice-cream premises ... 194

Visits to licensed premises ... 52

Miscellaneous visits (including food sampling, etc.) 612

Shops Act, 1950.

Visits for purposes of Act ... 122

Milk and Dairies.

Inspections for purposes of Milk Regulations ... 90

Visits to other premises, etc., not recorded above.

Factories (a)	Power	...	...	...	...	111
(b)	Non-power	...	...	...	...	13
(c)	Outworkers	...	...	...	...	22

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963 ... 11

Agricultural Premises (farms, holdings, etc.) ... 6

Bathing Pools	...	...	...	...	...	75
Caravan and Camping Sites		...	...	...	...	100
Clean Air Act, 1956	...	...	...	...	...	110
Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order, 1957	...				...	17
Food Poisoning enquiries		...	...	...	...	59
Hairdresser's premises	...	...	...	...	...	65
Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	134
Knacker's Yard	...	...	...	...	...	20
Licensing Act, 1961	...	...	...	...	...	34
Meat Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	69
Merchandise Marks Act, 1926 (Marking Orders)	...				...	128
Noise Abatement Act, 1960		...	...	...	...	122
Pet Animals Act, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	14
Places of entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	9
Rag Flock Act, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rodent Control (visits by Inspectors only)	...				...	63
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	<u>479</u>

Total number of visits made 8,730

Visits to Port ... 518

9,248



2. NOTICES SERVED.

- 47 -

	N O T I C E S				Defects or Contraventions	
	Served		Complied		Found	Complied
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal		
Factories Act, 1961	9	-	8	-	24	18
Folkestone Corporation Act, 1920	33	1	32	-	39	36
Food and Drugs Act 1955 and Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960	113	-	112	-	227	250
Housing Acts, 1958-61 (Improvement Grants)	-	43	-	45	431	511
Housing Acts, 1957-61	28	-	13	1	654	279
Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959	4	-	4	-	5	5
Public Health Acts, 1936-61	226	17	250	15	467	441
Merchandise Marks Act, 1926	18	-	19	-	21	21
Shops Act, 1950	4	-	6	-	4	6
Clean Air Act, 1956	1	-	1	-	1	1
Licensing Act, 1961	-	-	2	-	-	23
Caravan and Camping Sites	1	-	2	-	2	12
Noise Abatement Act, 1960	2	-	-	-	2	-
TOTALS	439	61	449	61	1,877	1,603

BROAD ANALYSIS OF DEFECTS, ETC., REMEDIED  
PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AND HOUSING ACTS.

	Public Health Acts, 1936-61	Housing (Financial Provisions) 1957-61 Act, 1958	Housing Acts, 1957-61
<u>Dampness:</u>			
Roofs repaired ... ..	17	48	19
Eaves guttering and downpipes repaired or renewed ...	15	20	27
External walls repointed, re- rendered or repaired, cavities cleared, etc. ... ..	1	49	24
Internal walls waterproofed	17	31	32
Window sills repaired or renewed	-	21	6
<u>General Repairs:</u>			
Internal walls or ceilings repaired or renewed ... ..	19	20	19
Floors repaired or renewed, sub- floor ventilation provided, etc.	4	28	12
Doors repaired or renewed ...	2	3	2
Windows repaired ... ..	9	84	43
Sashcords renewed ... ..	4	58	23
Chimneys repaired or rebuilt	1	19	12
Firegrates repaired or renewed	1	5	5
Fuel stores provided ...	-	6	-
Staircases repaired, hand-rails fitted, etc. ... ..	1	6	3
Food stores provided or ventilated etc. ... ..	-	4	6
Yard paving repaired or renewed	1	15	4
Water Supplies reinstated, supply pipes and fittings repaired or renewed. ... ..	17	-	1
Internal re-decoration ...	1	50	13
<u>Drainage:</u>			
Repaired or cleansed ...	106	1	1
Reconstructed or relaid ...	28	-	1



New gullies provided	...	5	-	-
Inspection chambers provided or repaired	... ..	25	1	-
Wastepipes repaired or renewed etc.		5	-	-
Soilpipes and vent-shafts repaired or renewed	... ..	5	1	-
Sewers repaired	... ..	2	-	-
<u>Sanitary Conveniences:</u>				
Additional accommodation provided		3	-	-
Structure repairs (roofs, walls, ceilings, floors, plasterwork, etc.)	... ..	14	4	1
Doors, windows repaired or renewed		4	3	2
Fittings repaired or renewed		21	1	2
Ventilation provided	...	1	2	-
Disconnected from food rooms, screened etc.	... ..	1	-	2
<u>Miscellaneous:</u>				
External re-decorations	...	-	7	2
Curtilage walls, etc., rebuilt or repaired	... ..	-	4	3
Accumulations of refuse removed		56	-	-
Nuisances from animals, etc. abated		1	-	-
Premises or parts of premises cleansed and/or disinfested		29	-	-
Unclassified	... ..	25	12	6
TOTAL PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS		<u>441</u>		
TOTAL HOUSING ACTS.			<u>503*</u>	<u>271</u>

\* NOTE. This summary relates to items of maintenance repairs only and does not include works of improvement which were the subject of Standard or Discretionary Grant payments.

Refuse Bins (Folkestone Corporation Act):

New bins provided after service of notices ... 37

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN THE BOROUGH.

The total number of premises not connected to the main sewerage system is as follows:

Number of premises served by cesspools ... 36

Number of premises served by pail closets ... 9

There are no privies or earth closets in the Borough.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

Disinfection and disinfection of verminous premises has now been relegated to a comparatively minor role as far as Folkestone is concerned and in this respect the local trend appears to be comparable with the national picture. This is unquestionably due to a higher standard of housing, and fewer cases of infectious diseases, with a re-appraisal in some instances of the need for slavish adherence to elaborate disinfection after mild cases of such ailments.

The service was however maintained in a state of complete readiness to meet any demand and operated efficiently throughout the year.

Disinfection

Only eleven calls were made on the disinfection service for the treatment of premises; from a statistical aspect the number of individual rooms and also the total number of articles treated reached a new low record. It is interesting to note that the figures recorded show a reduction of eighty-five per cent and forty-one per cent respectively compared with ten years ago.

Reliance continued to be placed upon the well tried methods of treatment used over a number of years, i.e. steam disinfection of bedding, blankets and clothing etc., and application of liquid or vapourised formalin for premises or other articles for which pressurized steam would be inappropriate. Such treatments remain the most effective and generally speaking do not carry any risk of damage to premises, bedding or other articles.

Bedding from the Royal Victoria Hospital now provides the bulk of work undertaken at the steam disinfecting, and a charge is made to cover the costs of operation; a similar charge is levied for bedding which is occasionally received from private nursing homes, or where treatment of articles is requested from private households for personal reasons.

Terminal disinfection of premises and effects after cases of serious or highly infectious diseases continued to be given free of charge; disinfection, or as appropriate, destruction



of library books was also undertaken.

The service was available for treatment of cabins etc. on cross-channel steamers; also for use by the Ashford Urban District Council Health Department in accordance with the official agreement entered into for this purpose, though no requests for assistance were in fact received in 1963.

### Disinfestation

Reference has been made in previous annual reports to the ever increasing problems in the broad field of insecticidal control due to the emergence of strains of insects resistant to various groups of the newer synthetic formulations.

No positive conclusive evidence of such resistance has been established in the Borough but suspicions have arisen from time to time that some small pockets of resistance have been encountered, especially when dealing with cockroach infestations which linger on and ultimately call for controlled changes of selected insecticides having alternative bases.

In this connection it is pertinent to reflect that with the introduction of synthetics based on D.D.T., B.H.C., Aldrin, Dieldrin, Chlordane etc. the traditional pyrethrum tended to be overshadowed and was indeed in some danger of being dismissed as outmoded and less effective; as insects have increasingly displayed resistance to the new products however, pyrethrum has fully regained its former prestige as the one insecticide against which very little resistance seems to emerge. It has the added property of quick "knock down" effect and is an extremely safe form of treatment because of its low mammalian toxicity.

In some countries pyrethrum is now officially advocated for use in sprays in the meat and dairy industries and at least one instance is reported where it is illegal to use any insecticides other than pyrethrum in catering or food establishments.

It has always been the policy of the Department to avoid widespread or indiscriminate use of the new formulations, the main insecticide employed being a synergised pyrethrum product, and this practice would seem to be endorsed by the developments referred to.

Cockroaches continued to be the reason for most complaints and the service remained available to deal with infestations at hotels, food premises etc. at a non profit making charge. This service is still not used as extensively as it might be and many infestations, major as well as minor, are allowed to develop without any effective effort at control, despite the danger of food being contaminated by the nocturnal habits of those domestic pests whose natural habitat is in the warm surroundings of a kitchen.

#### 1. Disinfection.

Number of premises treated for disinfection after  
infectious disease .....



Number of rooms involved	....	19
Number of articles of bedding, etc. disinfected	....	1,056
Number of library books disinfected	....	26
Number of articles destroyed	....	7
2. <u>Disinfestation.</u>		
Number of houses and other premises given disinfestation treatment	....	42
Number of rooms involved	....	128
3. Number of visits by operator for purposes of above treatments	....	144

### FOOD SUPPLIES

#### 1. Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

There are no licensed slaughterhouses in the Borough and there was no change during the year under review in the position with regard to local facilities for slaughtering. The abattoir at Hythe, which is occupied by a slaughtering company, thus continued to be available to any local butcher as the lease under which it is operated includes a condition imposed by the Hythe Borough Council that the dressing of animals shall be undertaken for anyone who so requires.

These arrangements were officially confirmed in 1960 by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food as providing satisfactory and adequate slaughterhouse facilities for local needs.

Few retail meat traders in the Borough now appear to buy livestock, however, and virtually all carcase meat is purchased "on the hook". The main sources of supply to local butchers continued to be the three wholesale meat stores in Grace Hill, local wholesalers who use the Hythe abattoir, and the Fatstock Marketing Corporation who deliver direct from Canterbury abattoir; larger meat trading companies supplement these supplies with their own deliveries to branch shops in the area.

Observation on all the vehicles used, and the manner in which the meat was handled, was maintained on a routine basis and a number of warnings were given where infringements of statutory regulations were noted; the most frequent cause for complaint arises from failure to properly comply with the prescribed statutory precautions against risk of contamination while meat is being carried into shops, both meat vehicle attendants and shop assistants often being at fault. The latter are particularly prone to disregard the regulation which requires a clean and



washable head covering to be worn when shouldering meat which is thereby likely to come into contact with the head or neck of the carrier.

Routine check inspections in butchers' shops generally indicated that a very satisfactory standard was being maintained in the quality of meat retailed throughout the Borough.

I am still unable to give the same comprehensive commendation however regarding protection of meat from contamination when on retail display; far too much carcase meat was still seen to be hung where it was vulnerable to soiling from customers and from settlement contamination, and cooked meat was also frequently observed to be exposed to similar hazards.

Supervision of meat transferred to the Cheriton Road Ice Stores for refrigeration treatment following cysticercus bovis infection was undertaken for the abattoirs at Hythe and Canterbury and eleven carcasses were dealt with in 1963. Responsibility for final passing of these carcasses for human consumption and officially being stamped to this effect rests with the Department.

Commenting on a point of more general interest, in a small but growing way the production of beef seems to be following a parallel course to the production of broiler chickens in the method of feeding and preparing young cattle for slaughter. The method, which has its critics, consists of concentrated feeding of sweet food based on barley and the animals are kept supplied with an abundance of this attractive food so that the rate of growth is expedited - gains of up to eight hundredweights per year being quoted.

This is scientific feeding at a highly specialized level and enables antibiotics, hormones or other treatments to be practised on a completely controlled basis. From the consumers point of view one wonders whether the end product is quite so acceptable in palatability, as it is said to taste more like veal than beef from a normal animal. If the demand is great enough however neither this nor the fact that such meat will be a little more costly will deter sales, especially among the oven-ready pre-packed meals where it is most likely to be used.

The inspection of foods other than meat is also an important responsibility of the Department and reference to the summary of food condemned gives details of the amount and variety of articles which were found to be unfit for human consumption.

The sale of frozen food continues to expand and the number of deep freeze cabinets is therefore continually increasing. The condition in which these appliances is maintained can have a significant bearing on the quality and fitness of the food which they contain, and is accordingly a matter of lively concern to the Department.



Statements have on occasions been made regarding alleged abuse of such cabinets. In order to assess the situation locally a detailed survey of eighty-one cabinets in various shops was carried out in November, with the results shown in the following table.

<u>Object of Check</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
1.	(a) Were instructions for use provided by suppliers of cabinet? ... ..	22	38*
	(b) Could instructions supplied be produced?	10	-
2.	Were users fully familiar with recommendations for operation and maintenance of cabinet? ...	14	67
3.	Fixed thermometers attached to cabinets	5	76
4.	Loose thermometers available for temperature check ...	21	60
5.	Did users know correct temperature at which such cabinets were supposed to maintain food?	46	35
6.	Precise temperature known or ascertainable by users at time of check visit ...	19	62
7.	(i) Automatic de-icing incorporated in cabinet (and no ice formation noted)	23	58
	(ii) Ice formation where manual de-icing required:		
	(a) heavy formation ... ..	12	
	(b) medium formation ... ..	26	
	(c) slight formation ... ..	20	
	(iii) Frequency of manual de-icing:		
	(a) weekly ... ..	15	
	(b) every 2-3 weeks ... ..	22	
	(c) every 4-8 weeks ... ..	19	
	(d) "as necessary" ... ..	2	
8.	Special attention claimed to stock rotation	81	
9.	Habitual overloading (i.e. above load line)		81
10.	Cabinets used for storage of other goods	10	71
11.	Cabinets subject to definite servicing agreements ...	60	21
12.	Procedure in case of breakdown:		
	(a) own improvisations (various but effective for short period) ...	24	
	(b) contact suppliers of food and/or servicing agency ... ..	24	



(c) doubtful except for contacting public health inspector for food inspection service ... ..

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\*NOTE: In the remaining cases (21) no definite information could be given as premises had changed hands since the cabinets were installed.

Summary of Food and Drugs Condemned.

(a) Meat and Meat Products.

Beef (English)	...	...	...	...	382 lbs.
Beef (Imported)	...	...	...	...	392 lbs.
Chicken	...	...	...	...	35 lbs.
Lamb	...	...	...	...	10 lbs.
Mutton (Imported)	...	...	...	...	379 lbs.
Ox livers (Imported)	...	...	...	...	13 lbs.
Pigs' livers (Imported)	...	...	...	...	41 lbs.
Pig's pluck	...	...	...	...	6 lbs.
Pork (English)	...	...	...	...	431 lbs.
Pork (Imported)	...	...	...	...	94 lbs.
Canned meats (various)	...	...	...	...	432 cans.
Meat various	...	...	...	...	15 pkts.
Beef suet	...	...	...	...	1 pkt.
Cooked ham	...	...	...	...	2 pkts.
Salami	...	...	...	...	9 pkts.
Frozen meat products	...	...	...	...	1,010 pkts.

(b) Fish and Fish Products.

Fish (wet)	...	...	...	...	5 stones.
Plaice fillets	...	...	...	...	51 lbs.
Canned fish (various)	...	...	...	...	379 cans.
Escallops	...	...	...	...	72 only.
Kippers	...	...	...	...	1 box.
Fish (various)	...	...	...	...	4 boxes.
Frozen fish (various)	...	...	...	...	1,149 pkts.

(c) Other Foods.

Almond essence	...	...	...	...	2 bottles.
Arrowroot	...	...	...	...	42 pkts.
Beverage drink	...	...	...	...	1 can.
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	46 pkts.
Boracic powder	...	...	...	...	136 pkts.
Butter	...	...	...	...	5 lbs.
Camphor	...	...	...	...	11 jars.
Castor oil	...	...	...	...	264 jars.
Cereals	...	...	...	...	2 pkts.
Cheese	...	...	...	...	3 lbs.
Cheese spread	...	...	...	...	1 pkt.
Chocolates	...	...	...	...	1 box.

(c) Other Foods (continued)

Cloves	...	...	...	...	21 lbs.
Cocoa	...	...	...	...	1 pkt.
Coffee	...	...	...	...	8 jars.
Custard powder	...	...	...	...	1 pkt.
Cream	...	...	...	...	13 cans.
Dates	...	...	...	...	1 pkt.
Flour	...	...	...	...	24 pkts.
Fruit	...	...	...	...	1,562 cans.
Fruit (dried)	...	...	...	...	1 pkt.
Fruit squashes	...	...	...	...	22 bottles.
Ginger	...	...	...	...	14 lbs.
Glycerin	...	...	...	...	126 jars.
Honey	...	...	...	...	3 jars.
Jam	...	...	...	...	88 cans.
					30 jars.
Lemon curd	...	...	...	...	3 jars.
Lemon juice	...	...	...	...	12 bottles.
Lentils	...	...	...	...	1 pkt.
Malted beverage powder	...	...	...	...	1 jar.
Margarine	...	...	...	...	58 pkts.
Milk	...	...	...	...	101 cans.
Mincemeat	...	...	...	...	2 jars.
Mustard	...	...	...	...	11 jars.
Parsley sauce	...	...	...	...	36 pkts.
Paste - meat	...	...	...	...	1 jar.
Peanut butter	...	...	...	...	1 jar.
Pepper	...	...	...	...	11 lbs.
Pickles	...	...	...	...	1 jar.
Pickled onions	...	...	...	...	5 jars.
Prunes	...	...	...	...	4 pkts.
Rice	...	...	...	...	8 cans.
					3 pkts.
Sauce	...	...	...	...	1 jar.
Soup	...	...	...	...	274 cans.
Sponge mixture	...	...	...	...	174 pkts.
Strawberry pies	...	...	...	...	20 pies.
Sugar	...	...	...	...	2 pkts.
Tomato ketchup	...	...	...	...	10 bottles.
Turkey rolls	...	...	...	...	72 lbs.
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	660 cans.

Frozen Foods.

Cakes	...	...	...	...	32 pkts.
Fruit	...	...	...	...	4 pkts.
Mousse	...	...	...	...	6 pkts.
Pastry	...	...	...	...	110 pkts.
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	2,448 pkts.

In round figures the total amount of foodstuffs condemned amounted to 3 tons 10 cwts.



## 2. Food Hygiene.

Efforts to ensure reasonable standards of hygiene in the handling of food at all premises were maintained throughout the year but the task is never-ending.

Food establishments can be classified into several broad categories according to structural condition, modernisation and to the degree of enlightenment and sense of responsibility, both of the proprietors and employees; this form of classification can be applied to every type of premises irrespective of size or of the nature of the catering or trading activities carried on. At the upper level, standards of structure and equipment are invariably beyond criticism, though, even here advice on layout can often be given to advantage and obviate potentially unhygienic "pockets"; at the other extreme are the congested, badly designed and obsolete premises, often characterised by improvisation in which bare compliance with statutory requirements is a feat of ingenuity while proper observance of codes of good practice is virtually impossible.

Whatever the nature or structural condition of the premises, the degree of supervision at management level is inevitably reflected in the personal habits and conduct of all members of the staff employed and is nearly always a determining factor in the general standard of food hygiene practised. Cleanliness of premises and cleanliness in food handling, both in front of and behind the scenes, can only be induced and maintained by a combination of education, example, and enforcement, and this is not always apparent even in new or modernised premises.

It can quite properly and justifiably be said that the efforts of the Department have been rewarded during recent years by many improvements, and standards have been raised immeasurably in a number of instances, but it would be quite misleading to imply that there was no longer any cause for concern; the condition of far too many premises still gives rise at times to very serious anxiety and in some cases to positive exasperation where advice and guidance is consistently disregarded. Repeated warnings are necessary in these cases and while it has always been the declared policy to only employ prosecution as a final resort, there are occasions when this places a severe strain on one's sense of tolerance and also an additional burden on the inspectorate by reason of the frequent visits necessary to premises with unsatisfactory records.

Check inspections and routine observations during the actual progress of mobile food vehicles also figured in routine activities during the year and these vans continue to be a



source of concern. Frequently the interiors are dirty and obviously neglected and although some firms now pay more attention to routine cleansing, due undoubtedly to the persistence with which the matter has been repeatedly pursued, many vehicles can be faulted on spot examination. The lack of washing facilities on sales vans mitigates against clean handling of food when open products are retailed, especially as food handling tongs appear to be utterly ignored as articles of routine equipment. I am quite certain, from practical experience and specific discussion with the personnel concerned, that drivers would welcome and use such facilities instead of as at present having to rely on the goodwill of customers to enable them to wash their hands from time to time during the day. Driver-salesmen will readily admit their acute consciousness of the fact that their hands rapidly get extremely dirty from constant contact with steering wheels, doors of vehicles, manipulation of confectionery trays, garden gates, handling money etc. and occasionally from vehicle adjustments or running repairs. It is most earnestly hoped that the serious omission in present statutory requirements which condones this situation will be remedied when new regulations are promulgated, and there is reason to hope that this may be so.

Action taken to remedy Defects and/or Contraventions  
found during inspections of Food Premises.

Measures taken to protect food from risk of contamination	...	...	...	25
Equipment repaired and/or reconstructed	...	...	...	10
Equipment cleansed	...	...	...	15
Walls/ceilings of food rooms repaired and decorated, and/or rooms cleansed	...	...	...	64
Improved ventilation provided in food rooms	...	...	...	1
Windows, doors, floors, etc., of food rooms repaired or renewed	...	...	...	6
Sinks provided for washing food and/or equipment	...	...	...	8
Hot water provided for sinks	...	...	...	10
Cold water provided for sinks	...	...	...	1
Wash-hand basins provided or renewed	...	...	...	10
Hot water provided for wash basins	...	...	...	7
Cold water provided for wash basins	...	...	...	2
Soap, nail brushes, etc., provided or renewed	...	...	...	4
Lack of towels for handwashing remedied	...	...	...	2
Disconnection of food rooms from sanitary conveniences effected	...	...	...	1
Sanitary accommodation reconstructed, repaired, cleansed, etc.	...	...	...	13
Absence of notices re washing hands remedied	...	...	...	5
Refuse receptacles provided	...	...	...	1
Accumulations of refuse removed	...	...	...	4
First Aid materials provided (including replacement of non- waterproof dressings, etc.)	...	...	...	15
Smoking whilst handling food - warnings.	...	...	...	10
Accommodation provided for clothing and footwear not worn during working hours.	...	...	...	4



Premises specially treated for eradication of insect pests ...	14
Names and Addresses inscribed on food stalls ...	6
Stalls and/or fittings cleansed or repaired ...	10
Stalls covered with side and/or back screens ...	1
Stalls provided with hot water ...	3
Miscellaneous contraventions remedied ...	15
No. of Food Hygiene posters and leaflets, etc. distributed (including posters and replacements exhibited for public display and education) ...	267

### 3. Bacteriological Examinations.

Examination of samples of milk, cream, and ice-cream to determine levels of bacteriological cleanliness is dealt with elsewhere in the report and comment at this point is therefore restricted to shellfish and watercress.

The routine sampling of shellfish has been referred to in previous annual reports and the same general pattern was again followed in 1963. Attention is principally directed to bacteriological testing of whelks which are caught, cooked, picked and retailed from street stalls and barrows during the summer period from mid-June to September; some measure of control is thereby imposed which keeps vendors at least aware of the interest taken by the Department to ensure that these still popular seaside delicacies are reasonably satisfactory, though it must be admitted that the results of samples taken, in terms of bacteriological counts, are often rather startling.

Stall-holders are constantly urged to use hypochlorite sterilant, diluted to a predetermined strength, during preparation and interim storage of the shellfish; this procedure is beneficial and while the vendors will use it under pressure and supervision, some unfortunate prejudice has arisen because of an unfounded suspicion that the whelks may become tainted with chlorine. One enterprising stall-holder, keen to achieve good results and possibly anxious to please the Department, but equally determined to avoid the alleged taint, decided to use a quaternary-ammonium solution, which of course does not involve the same risk. The results obtained were very satisfactory indeed but after consultation with the Public Health Laboratory Service as to the possible implications of such treatment, this pioneer was firmly advised to cease the practice forthwith.

Fifty-one samples were taken in 1963, with results varying from bacterial counts of 160 to 5,000,000 per gm of shellfish.

Consideration was also given to further sampling of watercress for bacteriological examination, bearing particularly in mind a fairly recent report on the result of an investigation made by the Public Health Laboratory Service in which the



conclusions reached seemed to indicate that a bacteriological test based on the coliform content of samples could be usefully employed to assess the hygienic quality of this salad and garnishing foodstuff. The report suggested that 95% of samples, grown and gathered under satisfactory conditions, should yield less than 500 E.coli type I organisms per 100 grammes of watercress and the usefulness of having a precise standard is obvious.

Three samples were accordingly submitted to the Public Health Laboratory on 24th April, 1963 as a prelude to a proposed routine sampling programme; the laboratory however intimated that they had suspended all examinations of watercress samples pending further investigation and the programme could not therefore be pursued, nor has any intimation been received as to when this will be possible.

#### 4. Ice-Cream.

Only one premises is registered for the manufacture of ice-cream in the Borough. The business is a comparatively small family concern and the factory, which closes during the winter months, was subject to routine supervision both by way of visual inspection and check sampling when in operation.

The ice-cream mix produced is used for freezing into hard or soft ice-cream sold from mobile vehicles owned by members of the manufacturer's family; samples taken from the factory were invariably categorised in Grade I but two samples taken from vans fell into Grade II and one into Grade III, clearly illustrating the need for continuous and meticulous care at such mobile sales points.

The popularity of the soft freeze product has resulted in most of the ice-cream vehicles which come into the Borough from other areas also being converted to meet the changed demand, and while this is a logical development all the attendant potential hazards associated with mobile trading, involving a naturally vulnerable product, are inevitably accentuated in circumstances in which the operation of manually transferring a liquid mix to a freezing apparatus has to be accomplished within the narrow confines of a sales van; furthermore the serving nozzles of soft freeze machines are quite unprotected and can thus be easily contaminated by carelessness or negligence on the part of an operator.

Correct cleaning and sterilisation procedure for the freezer-server is obviously of paramount importance and it was disconcerting to learn during a routine inspection of a new van that the fully equipped vehicle had been delivered from the makers without any instructions whatsoever on the correct method of dismantling the freezer for cleaning.



This can be a serious omission in any circumstances but especially so when such a vehicle is sold to a small operator who does not always have the technical knowledge available in large companies, and truth to tell not always the same practical appreciation or interest in maintaining bacterial cleanliness of the equipment, as compared with superficial brightness of the chromium plating as a sales factor.

A further point again noted during inspection of vehicles was the need for strict surveillance to ensure that mixes prepared by the pasteurised process and subsequently carried as replenishment supplies were maintained at the correct holding temperature of 45°F. prescribed by regulation.

Ten samples for chemical analysis and eighty-six samples for biochemical examination were taken during the year from a variety of premises. In the case of biochemical samples, accent was placed on loose supplies in preference to prepacked supplies which are not exposed to the same risk of contamination; for similar reasons the sampling territory included in particular cafés, hotels, and restaurants as well as shops, kiosks and mobile vehicles.

As will be seen from the tables following, all the chemical samples were satisfactory. 93% of samples taken to test the degree of bacteriological purity were satisfactory; in all cases where samples fell below Grade I, investigation and check sampling was pursued until this standard was achieved, special attention being given in the few instances where Grade III or IV results were reported.

2 new premises were registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream and 9 premises were removed from the register; the total number of premises registered at December 31st, 1963, was thus 234.

#### SUMMARY OF SAMPLES TAKEN.

##### (i) Compositional Quality (Chemical Analysis)

Description	Fat Content				Milk Solids other than fat.		Artificial Sweetener.	
	Less than 5.0%	5.0% to 7.5%	7.5% to 10.0%	Over 10%	Less than 7.5%	Over 7.5%	Present	Absent
Ice-cream	NIL	1	3	4	NIL	8	-	8
"Dairy" Ice-cream	NIL	NIL	2	NIL	NIL	2	-	2
TOTAL	NIL	1	5	4	NIL	10	-	10



- (1) Minimum Basic Standard for "Ice-Cream is 5% fat and 7½% milk solids other than fat.
- (2) Minimum Basic Standard for "Dairy Ice-Cream" } is 5½% milk fat and  
"Dairy Cream-Ice" } 7½% milk solids  
"Cream-Ice" } other than fat.
- (3) Minimum Basic Standard for "Milk Ice" is 2½% milk fat and 7% milk solids other than fat.
- (4) Minimum Basic Standard for "Parev" (Kosher) is 10% fat and no milk fat or other derivative of milk.
- (5) No artificial sweetener is permitted in ice-cream of any description.

Alternative but comparable standards are prescribed for mixtures containing fruit, fruit pulp or fruit purée.

(ii) Bacteriological Standard (Methylene Blue Test).

Type of Mix	Point of Sampling	Assessment			
		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Hard Ice-cream	Factory Sales and serving points.	9 59	- 7	- 4	- -
Soft ice-cream	Mobile sales points	3	2	1	1
TOTAL SAMPLES		71	9	5	1
Percentage Summary		82.56	10.46	5.81	1.17

5. STATISTICAL DETAILS RELATING TO FOOD PREMISES.  
(Including Ice-Cream Premises).

- |       |  |     |     |     |     |
|-------|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (i)   | New premises registered during 1963 for the manufacture of ice-cream                   | ... | ... | ... | NIL |
| (ii)  | Deletions from register of ice-cream factories during 1963                             | ... | ... | ... | NIL |
| (iii) | Total number of premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream at December, 1963 | ... | ... | ... | 1   |
| (iv)  | New premises registered during 1963 for the sale and storage of ice-cream              | ... | ... | ... | 2   |
| (v)   | Deletions from the register of premises used for the sale of ice-cream                 | ... | ... | ... | 9   |



(vi)	Total number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream	...	...	...	234
(vii)	New premises registered during 1963 for the preparation or manufacture of preserved food etc.				5
(viii)	Deletions from the register of premises used for the preparation or manufacture of preserved food, etc., during 1963	...	...	...	2
(ix)	Total number of premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of preserved food, etc. at December, 1963	...	...	...	86
(x)	Total number of premises (including those not subject to statutory registration) officially recorded as being used for the preparation, storage and/or sale of food	...	...	...	750

## 6. Licensed Premises.

No. of premises recorded	...	...	116
No. of visits of inspection during year	...	...	52

The number of routine inspections of licensed premises was limited by pressure of other duties but no serious matters were reported as a result of these visits. Some concern still arises regarding the preparation of snacks and occasional lunches in domestic kitchens attached to licensed premises where the extent of this activity makes it difficult to secure the provision of completely separate catering facilities. I have in mind a complete survey of all premises involved when time permits in order to make a considered judgement of the situation; this, however, is not likely to be accomplished in the immediate future as a priority, but has been earmarked for attention as soon as practicable.

Inspections of clubs registered or proposed to be registered under the Licensing Act were carried out as necessary and thirty-four visits to such premises were made during 1963. The purpose of this control is to ensure that no circumstances exist which might properly form the basis of objection by the local authority to registration on the grounds that premises are not suitable and convenient for club purposes, particular regard being paid to the character, size or conditions prevailing. Satisfactory compliance as far as the Health Department is concerned is related to the statutory requirements of the Public Health Acts, the Food and Drugs Act, and associated Regulations.

No instances were reported which called for formal action by way of objection; such defects reported as requiring attention were generally of a minor character and were dealt with by informal action.

I return to a comment of previous years in re-iterating that more use might well be made of glass washing machines in all types



of licensed premises. It is a simple dictum that the more rapid the process of cleansing a glass, the more acceptable it is to a busy bar attendant at peak periods; thus a perfunctory rinse in tepid plain water, followed by momentary contact with a damp cloth, is often practised in preference to the more time consuming procedure of washing in detergent/sterilant, rinsing and thorough drying, this being the recommended drill to achieve reasonable sterility by manual washing.

By the same reasoning a mechanical process which does the whole operation in a few seconds, including a squeegee action for final drying off, is more likely to be performed without "skimping", this is precisely what an automatic glass washing machine offers, together with an assurance of efficient positive swab contact of all surfaces with a sterilising solution.

#### 7. Purity of Food and Drugs.

The Food and Drugs Act and the Regulations made thereunder are designed to provide an umbrella of protection for the public against adulteration of articles of food and of drugs, deficiencies by way of abstraction or omission in compositional requirements, and unrestricted or improper use of additives such as preservatives, emulsifiers, antioxidants, colours, and multiplicity of other substances which are claimed to improve the texture, appearance, palatability and/or the nutritional value of foods.

It is a fundamental statutory requirement that food must be of the nature, substance, or quality demanded by the purchaser and this demand is normally based on compliance with standards which are either statutorily prescribed or normally acceptable as fair and reasonable.

Implementation of the statutory protection referred to through the medium of sampling and subsequent analysis of food, followed in the event of adverse reports by appropriate action, is an important function of the Public Health Inspector and much forethought was given to the selection of samples in endeavouring to meet this responsibility; in all cases where reservations arose investigation was pursued until legitimate doubts were resolved or agreement reached on points of controversy.

Regard was also paid to the relevant statutory restrictions imposed on labelling and advertising of food with the object of keeping within reasonable bounds the imaginative proclivities of sales projection specialists. The scrutiny of labels is time consuming and often poses difficult problems of possible interpretation, and the laudable intentions of statutory controls to prevent deception of the public sometimes appear to miss this target in advertisements carefully framed to be scientifically accurate and thus basically true but nevertheless misleading to uninformed customers by the subtleties of inference.



With regard to drugs, there was a move at national level during 1963 to foster a more thoughtful approach to, and an increase in, the sampling and analysis of these preparations; opinions were expressed that this was not being pursued usefully, inasmuch as not enough attention was paid to the sampling of B.P. and B.P.C. preparations, and more especially to the modern formulations which are being increasingly prescribed.

All duly authorised public health inspectors of food and drugs authorities are empowered to take samples of these preparations from retail chemists and pharmacists, and a proportion of the samples taken annually in the Borough fall into the category of such medical preparations; difficulty, however, lies in obtaining samples of prescriptive preparations without first disclosing one's identity, unless resorting to the alternative of using special "test" prescriptions - and this is regarded in some quarters as a not very ethical practice. It is clear that to specifically inform a vendor before purchase that a sample is being obtained for analysis detracts from the value of spot sampling and is therefore of limited usefulness.

Serious efforts were nevertheless made to preserve a sensibly patterned programme having regard to the amount of money available for spreading over the whole field of food and drugs, including milk and ice-cream etc. Thus a balance is struck between, firstly, checking and testing the common basic foods which are in everyday demand and which comprise the staple diet of the average citizen; secondly, sampling the popular medical products which are still swallowed in massive quantities but deteriorate in potency during storage; and thereafter selecting for examination a few of the more exotic foods or modern drugs used by a minority of the public. Sampling of the last group must obviously not be given priority at the expense of the basic foodstuffs and this has been the policy adopted.

Reference to the table summarising the cases in which unsatisfactory results were received will show that twelve samples called for special investigation and the action taken is indicated.

It may sometimes appear that results fall only slightly below accepted or permitted standards but the fact is that such standards are minimum and any food which falls below the prescribed limit is therefore proven to be of poor quality or otherwise unsatisfactory, and a purchaser is unquestionably thereby prejudiced. To abandon this premise is to condone either carelessness or negligence, or even worse, deliberate and culpable misdemeanour.

24 complaints were received during 1963 from members of the public regarding alleged unsoundness or the presence of foreign material in various foodstuffs.



All such cases were, without exception, thoroughly sifted and where evidence suggesting possible culpability or negligence was disclosed, appropriate action was taken, usually to the satisfaction of the complainants; investigations not infrequently also react to the benefit of the firms concerned by highlighting weaknesses or faulty procedures.

In some instances the investigations showed that there was no cause for serious alarm and several complaints ultimately proved to be ill-conceived; for example a vehement complaint was made concerning hairs in a tin of prepared "ready to feed" baby food, but the "hairs" were identified as of vegetable origin, probably fibres from carrots used as an ingredient in the product; in another instance where a complainant suspected the presence of rodent excreta in a bread roll, it was established that the offending material, though having all the superficial appearances of such droppings, in fact consisted of quite harmless vegetable matter of bakery origin.

More justifiable complaints included three instances of insects in bread, a cigarette butt in a bag of flour, a metal spiral in tinned meat, a bad case of mite infestation in baby cereal food, ants in jam, and soap in milk; in each case the explanations offered were considered to be valid and were accepted but sharp unequivocal warnings were issued and assurances that positive measures had been taken to prevent recurrence were subsequently confirmed wherever possible.

Legal proceedings were taken in one case, involving the sale of rancid butter, and reference is made thereto in the summary of legal proceedings.

I would once again take the opportunity of acknowledging the co-operation and assistance of the Borough Analyst, Mr. J.H.E. Marshall, M.A.(Cantab)., F.R.I.C., and his staff, who continued to be most helpful in all matters calling for expert advice on the interpretation of analyses and relevant technical considerations; the Department is indeed greatly indebted to him in this respect.

#### Summary of Samples Submitted for Analysis.

				Formal	Informal
Almond cake paste	...	...	...	1	-
Baby cereal	...	...	...	-	1
Baking powder	...	...	...	-	1
Biscuits - slimming	...	...	...	-	1
- wafers	...	...	...	-	1
Blackcurrants	...	...	...	-	1
Bread	...	...	...	-	1
Butter	...	...	...	3	-
Cakes - Chocolate	...	...	...	-	1
- Devon split	...	...	...	-	1



Summary of Samples Submitted for Analysis. continued.

Formal Informal

Cheese - cream	...	...	...	1	-
- macaroni	...	...	...	-	1
- spread	...	...	...	-	1
- spread, with ham	...	...	...	-	1
Coffee and chicory essence	...	...	...	-	1
Crab spread, with butter	...	...	...	-	1
Drinks - soft fruit drinks and squashes	...	...	...	-	2
- raisin wine	...	...	...	-	1
Drugs, etc. - Camphorated oil	...	...	...	-	1
- Castor oil	...	...	...	-	1
- Cough mixture	...	...	...	-	1
- Epsom salts	...	...	...	-	1
- Friars Balsam	...	...	...	-	1
- Fruit salts	...	...	...	-	1
- Glycerin and honey	...	...	...	-	1
- Haemorrhoidal suppositories	...	...	...	-	1
- Mentholated balsam	...	...	...	-	1
- Olive oil	...	...	...	-	1
- Rose hip syrup	...	...	...	-	1
- Syrup of figs	...	...	...	-	1
Faggots	...	...	...	-	1
Fish cakes	...	...	...	1	-
Flour - plain	...	...	...	-	1
- self-raising	...	...	...	-	1
Frankfurter rolls	...	...	...	-	1
Fruit - dried	...	...	...	-	2
Gelatine	...	...	...	-	1
Ground-nut oil	...	...	...	-	1
Ice-cream	...	...	...	9	-
- Dairy	...	...	...	1	-
Ice lolly	...	...	...	-	1
Lard	...	...	...	1	-
Margarine	...	...	...	1	-
Marzipan	...	...	...	2	-
Meat - beef, minced	...	...	...	6	-
Meat Products - Beef sausages	...	...	...	2	-
- Beef sausage meat	...	...	...	1	-
- Beef spread	...	...	...	-	1
- Beef suet	...	...	...	-	1
- Pies	...	...	...	-	4
- Pork luncheon meat	...	...	...	-	1
- Pork sausages	...	...	...	2	-
- Pork sausage meat	...	...	...	1	-
- Veal dinner	...	...	...	-	1
Milk - Channel Island	...	...	...	26	-
- other than Channel Island	...	...	...	32	-

Summary of Samples Submitted for Analysis. continued.

				Formal	Informal
Milk	- evaporated	...	...	-	1
	- examined in Department Laboratory			-	115
	- skimmed, powder	...	...	-	1
Mustard	- prepared	...	...	-	1
Peas	- dried	...	...	-	1
Potato crisps		...	...	-	1
Potato salad with mayonnaise		...	...	-	1
Preserves	- Angelica	...	...	-	1
	- Apricot jam	...	...	-	1
	- Crystallised ginger		...	-	1
	- Glacé cherries	...	...	-	1
	- Mincemeat	...	...	-	2
	- Peel, cut mixed	...	...	-	1
Prunes	- dried	...	...	-	2
	- in syrup	...	...	-	1
Raspberries	...	...	...	-	1
Rice pudding	...	...	...	-	1
Salmon	...	...	...	-	2
Sausage seasoning	...	...	...	-	1
Soup - tomato	...	...	...	-	1
Spirits	- Brandy	...	...	3	-
	- Gin	...	...	3	-
	- Rum	...	...	3	-
	- Whisky	...	...	3	-
Sugar confectionery	- Chocolate liqueurs	...	...	-	1
	- Rock	...	...	-	1
	- Whisky liqueurs	...	...	-	1
Tea	...	...	...	-	1
Tomatoes	- peeled	...	...	-	1
Tomato sauce	...	...	...	-	1
Vegetables	- dried	...	...	-	1
Vinegar	- malt	...	...	-	1
Walnuts	- pickled	...	...	-	1
Yoghourt, with real fruit		...	...	-	1
				<hr/> 102	<hr/> 192



Sample	Nature of Sample	Result of Examination	Remarks	Action Taken.
422	Pork Sausages	Meat content 71%. *Contained 300 parts per million of sulphite preservative.	Presence of preservative was not declared.	Sharp warning issued.
423	Faggots (or Savoury Ducks).	Contained preservative to the extent of 40 parts per million of sulphur dioxide.	Sulphite preservative is not permitted in faggots unless introduced incidentally through medium of an ingredient in which it is permissible.	Contravention appeared to be due to distinct carelessness in factory. Serious warning issued.
465	Steak and Kidney Pies.	No discrete pieces of kidney were found.	It was suspected that kidney flavour was being introduced by use of powdered additive.	Matter taken up with proprietor of local shop where pies were being prepared; check samples proved satisfactory.
51	Prunes	Contained Sorbic Acid, the presence of this preservative being declared on the label.	An American product. The use of Sorbic Acid preservative in this country is prohibited under the Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations, 1962.	Carton was part of shipment which had passed through check controls at port of entry. Matter taken up with 2 firms of wholesalers involved and also importers, to whom remaining stocks of prunes were returned. These stocks were subsequently exported to Belgium where Sorbic Acid is permitted in the preservation of prunes. Severe warnings issued to all concerned. Subsequent check samples satisfactory.

Food Samples (Adverse Reports) - Continued.

Sample	Nature of Sample	Result of Examination	Remarks	Action Taken.
58	Bread	Dark brown foreign matter, concerning which complaint had been made, not positively identified but probably associated with use of caramel glazing liquids or coloring matter.	Second complaint of similar nature relating to bakery products from same company, suggestive of carelessness in bakery.	Bakers warned as to implication of presence of foreign material in food-stuffs.
67	Lard	Sample contained Anti-oxidants but no declaration of ingredients appeared on package.	Explanation offered by manufacturers was that lard sampled was not intended to contain anti-oxidants, which were stated to have been inadvertently introduced by processing in tank previously used for blending such additives with another brand of lard.	Manufacturers warned. Later check sample satisfactory.
98	Almond Cake Paste	Sample deficient in ground almonds.	Minimum ground almond content of such paste should be 25% compared with 17% reported. Retailer unable to identify the source of supply and thus pass on responsibility.	Retailer prosecuted; magistrates found case proved but granted absolute discharge on payment of £5-17-0 costs.



Sample	Nature of Sample	Result of Examination	Remarks	Action Taken.
473	Channel Island Milk	Fat Content 3.70%	Sample of representative mixture of contents of 6 churns. Minimum statutory requirement for Channel Island Milk is 4.0%	Sample taken on arrival of milk at dairy from wholesale producer. Minor technical error which arose during sampling procedure precluded legal action which would otherwise have been taken. Repeat samples taken (see ref. 487 and 488)
487	Channel Island Milk	Fat Content 3.80%	Individual samples from 2 of a consignment of 4 churns; both samples below minimum statutory requirement for milk sold under designation "Channel Island" (see above).	As all milk in consignment was intended to be bulked, matter dealt with by way of appropriate advice and warning to producer.
488	Channel Island Milk	Fat Content 3.85%	Individual samples from other 2 churns wholly satisfactory however, as were a composite sample from the whole consignment; all from same morning milking.	

Food Samples (Adverse Reports) - Continued.

Sample	Nature of Sample	Result of Examination	Remarks	Action Taken.
477	Channel Island Milk	Fat Content 4.85%. Solids-not-fat 9.13%. Freezing point-0.532	Freezing point recorded suggested suspicion of presence of very small amount of added water; fat and solids-not-fat were very high however.	Freezing point assessment not considered to be sufficiently strong to justify formal action without greater degree of confirmatory evidence. Further check samples proved satisfactory in all respects.
102	Angelica	(1) Contained 28 parts per million of copper. (2) Ingredients not disclosed on package.	(1) Copper content for angelica should not exceed 20 parts per million. (2) Statements of ingredients required on package to comply with Labelling of Food Order, 1953.	(1) Continental product; importers warned. (2) Warning issued to retailers who ceased distribution until omission remedied.



LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Acts or Regulations under which proceedings were instituted.	Default or Offence	Remarks	Result
Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2.	Summons in respect of selling 2 packets of butter which were not of the quality demanded in as-much-as they were rancid and mouldy.	Plea of guilty.	Fine of £15 on each summons with £5 5s. 0d. costs. Total £35 5s.
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, Articles 5, 6, 10b, 26(2) and 27.	Summons in respect of 6 offences:- (1) Carrying on a food business at a stall the construction and condition of which exposed food to risk of contamination. (2)(a) Equipment not being clean and (b) not in good order. (3) Wrapping open food in newspaper. (4) Using a stall which did not conspicuously bear the name and address of the person carrying on the business. (5) Selling fish from a stall which was not covered or screened at the back and sides.	Plea of guilty for five offences but not guilty to selling fish from a stall which was not covered or screened	Fined 10s. in each case making a total of £3.
Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 8(1).	Summons in respect of selling shrimps which were unfit for human consumption.	Plea of guilty.	Fined £10

KNACKER'S YARD.

The knacker's yard at Cheriton was in use throughout the year and was maintained in a thoroughly satisfactory condition. The standard of cleanliness at these premises is invariably very commendable and compares more than favourably with conditions at many premises used for the slaughter of animals for human consumption.

No lairage problems arise as all live animals brought to the yard are slaughtered immediately on arrival. The total number of animals dealt with showed a slight increase compared with 1962 and details are given below.

DESCRIPTION	Horses	Donkeys	Cattle	Sheep	Totals
Animals slaughtered at knacker's yard ...	7	-	220	-	227
Animals slaughtered at owner's premises and brought to knacker's yard for disposal...	59	4	99	-	162
Other dead animals brought to the knacker's yard for disposal ...	2	-	138	100	240

The demand for raw meat for domestic pets seems to continually increase, no doubt due, in distinct measure, to T.V. advertising which plugs the value of meat as a protein food for dogs and cats. Canned pet foods which are fully processed and cooked offer little serious public health hazard but raw knacker's meat is a potential vehicle of active pathogenic organisms however well the premises are conducted. It is therefore a matter of continuing regret that the relevant statutory controls still permit staining of knacker meat as an alternative to proper sterilization; the latter is the only effective precaution for rendering such meat safe for handling, storage, and manipulation in domestic kitchens, often on the same tables and with the same knives etc. used for preparing family meals.



MILK AND DAIRIES.

(1) General

Two official publications merit mention in reviewing general activities and developments in this field during 1963.

In May a report on Antibiotics in Milk was issued by the Milk and Milk Products Technical Advisory Committee. The report was based on a survey which started in January, 1961 and involved the examination of nearly 42,000 samples of milk from different areas.

Antibiotics are nearly always introduced into milk as a result of treatment of cows suffering from mastitis, the most common contaminant being penicillin, and 11% of the samples taken showed traces of this substance. Apart from the effect its presence may have on the preparation of cheese, yoghurt, butter-milk and other dairy foods which rely on bacterial activity for successful production, the consumption of milk containing penicillin is undesirable since it could conceivably result in individuals developing antibiotic sensitivity.

The long term answer to the problem is obviously elimination of mastitis in cattle, but up till now the efforts made to this end do not appear to have had any significant effect; some surveys have indeed reported that the incidence of the disease among dairy herds remains at the same general level of twenty years ago.

The report under comment attached great importance to the value of a constant anti-mastitis campaign and also recommended strict control of the labelling and use of antibiotic formulations prescribed for veterinary treatment, with the objective of ensuring complete elimination of the drug from milk of treated animals within 48 hours.

The report further specifically encouraged the testing by Food and Drugs Authorities of ex-farm milk and this has been incorporated on a modest scale in the routine sampling programme of the Department, bearing in mind that the Borough Council have a positive responsibility to ensure that milk sold for human consumption is free from harmful additives.

The second report referred to is that of the Agricultural Research Council, which showed the average level of radio-activity in milk measured during 1963 to be rather more than double that of the previous year. These figures are assessed by regular sampling which embraces approximately 40% of the total national milk yield and the conclusions reached are said to take into account fluctuating factors such as grazing conditions, husbandry, nature of pastures, meteorological considerations etc.

Increased radio-activity in such an important food as milk



clearly cannot be lightly dismissed but the report suggests that at present there is no cause for general disquiet as the marked increase recorded in this particular foodstuff, when compared with the level of natural background radiation in the general environment, still forms only a very small proportion of the total to which individuals are exposed. The important thing seems to be the necessity for vigilance being maintained to keep the situation under continual observation and it is, perhaps, reassuring to record that this is being done.

(ii) Local.

The issue of new Milk (Special Designation) Regulations in September, 1963 means that the appellation "Tuberculin Tested" milk will finally disappear in December, 1964. This is because all dairy herds are now subject to testing and the designation has therefore lost its former significance; the final seal is thus set on the successful campaign of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food during the last decade or so to eliminate bovine tubercular infection from milk supplies throughout the whole country.

In future only three designations will be permissible when applied to milk, viz (a) pasteurised (b) sterilized and (c) untreated. The description untreated, as implied, refers to milk which has not been heat processed before sale and in fact replaces the words tuberculin tested as the statutory description of raw milk.

The two local dairies continued in full operation during the year, the combined throughput fluctuating according to seasonal demand from 11,700 to approximately 13,200 gallons per day at peak holiday periods.

Routine sampling was maintained at both dairies and extended to retail sales points, including shops and retail delivery vehicles; samples were also taken every month from different schools and from the Royal Victoria Hospital. The precise point at which samples are taken is dependent on whether the milk is intended for chemical, biochemical, bacteriological, and/or antibiotic examination and can be almost anywhere between arrival of farm milk at the dairy, through processing, bottling and storage up till the final moment of retail delivery.

The mere sampling of milk, in isolation, is not however sufficient to properly discharge all the duties imposed on the Department for supervision of milk supplies. Regular and frequent inspections of dairies to check general hygiene, routine maintenance, and cleanliness of premises, plant, equipment and personnel are equally necessary, and 90 visits were made for these purposes; sampling indeed is best employed as complementary to such activities and, furthermore, should embrace bacteriological examination of churns, bottles etc. In this connection 150 bottles



were tested in batch samples to check the efficiency of the washing appliances used and all the results were very satisfactory, the average bacterial count being less than 90 per bottle compared with the figure of 200 which is generally suggested as satisfactory by the National Milk Advisory Service. The result of churn rinse samples, interpreted in conjunction with visual examinations, were also generally satisfactory, a number of the churns tested being in fact reported as sterile.

Statistical details relating to registration and licences approved under the various Milk and Dairies Regulations, and tabulated summaries of samples taken are given below.

(a) Registrations under Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

(i) Distributors having dairy premises in the Borough ... ..	8
(ii) Distributors having shop premises where only bottled milk or cream is sold ...	63
New distributors registered during the year	18
Removals from register ... ..	15

(b) Licences under Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, valid for quinquennial period ending 31st December, 1965.

Type of Licence	In operation 1.1.63	Changes during year		In operation at 31.12.63
		Additions	Deletions	
(i) Dealers (T.T)	2	-	-	2
(ii) " (Pasteurisers)	2	-	-	2
(iii) " (Pre-packed)				
Tuberculin tested	37	4	4	37
Pasteurised	76	16	14	78
Sterilized	15	2	2	15

(c) Samples taken for Chemical Analysis (Compositional Quality).

Type of Milk	No. of Samples	Average		Total Solids
		Fat Content	Solids-not-Fat	
Channel Island	26	4.46%	8.99%	13.45%
Other than Ch.Is.	32	3.88%	8.71%	12.59%

NOTE: Channel Island Milk must contain at least 4.0% fat. Other milk, irrespective of designation, should contain at least 3.0% fat, and all milk 8.5% solids-not-fat.

In addition to the above, 115 samples of milk were taken on arrival of farm supplies at dairies, for examination in the office laboratory. This is a very valuable additional screening check by which any suspect or poor quality milk can be quickly detected and followed up directly with the producer.



(d) Samples taken for Biochemical Examination.

(i) Milk

Designation	Total No. of samples taken.	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test		Turbidity Test	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	99	40	-	59	-	-	-
T.T. Pasteurised	103	49	1	53	-	-	-
Sterilized	13	-	-	-	-	13	-
TOTALS	215	89	1	112	-	13	-

(ii) Cream.

16 samples of cream were taken for methylene blue examination during the year, this test being designed as an assessment of the degree of bacterial contamination present and thus an indication of the potential keeping quality of the product; results were classified as follows:

Satisfactory	....	....	12 (75%)
Fairly satisfactory only	....	....	1 (6.25%)
Unsatisfactory	....	....	3 (18.75%)

Although these results show some improvement in the number of satisfactory samples compared with previous years the percentage of unsatisfactory samples is still disappointing.

The results are classified in accordance with the recommendations contained in the official report of a working party of the Public Health Laboratory Service.

(e) Samples for Biological Tests (T.B. Inoculation Test and Brucella Abortus Test).

Type of Milk	No. of Samples sent for examination.	RESULTS	
		Positive	Negative
T.T. (Channel Island)	7	-	7
Tuberculin Tested	39	-	39

N.B. 7 samples were Channel Island T.T. raw milk.



SHOP PREMISES.

Number of shops officially recorded ... 917  
Number of inspections made during year... 122

Exemption Certificates.

	In opera- tion 1.1.63	Changes during 1963		Valid at 31.12.63
		Issued	Cancelled	
Toilet accommo- dation.	24	-	-	24
Washing Facilities.	12	-	-	12

Routine inspection of shop premises was maintained on a very limited scale as occasion demanded, activity in this field being overshadowed by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 which finally received the Royal assent in July after a long passage through parliament.

The necessity for this legislation has been under discussion since March, 1949, when the Gowers Committee Report on Health, Welfare, and Safety in Non-Industrial Employment was published, and its stated objective is to ensure minimum legal standards for office and shop workers comparable with those already enjoyed by workers in industry.

The Act had not been brought into practical operation by the end of 1963 and until the specific provisions of various relevant regulations have been published and the dates of implementation have been determined comprehensive inspection of premises cannot be pursued.

By the time this report was being written the commencement date for compulsory registration of premises required under the Act had been prescribed as May 1st, 1964 and for most of the remaining provisions as August 1st, 1964, by which time the necessary administrative machinery should have been set up at both central and local government level.

Not least important among the new provisions is the statutory duty of local authorities to submit to the Minister of Labour an annual report of their proceedings under the Act; the report must also be made readily available for examination by members of the public, and preliminary information indicates that the detail

required in these reviews will be of a distinctly searching nature.

It is abundantly clear that a considerable burden of additional duty and responsibility will be placed upon the public health inspectorate under the new Act and staffing problems will inevitably arise in this connection.

### HOUSING.

#### (a) Slum Clearance.

Continued limitations on the number of new dwellings which the Council were able to erect again imposed restrictions on progress with the current slum clearance programme and no further Areas were therefore brought forward.

The Folkestone (Sandgate High Street, James Morris Dwellings) Compulsory Purchase Order was confirmed without modification on 19th November, 1963, adding a further 25 to the total of properties condemned; although a number of the flatlets affected were vacant when the Order was confirmed, and one or two occupants did not require rehousing, the names of 14 tenants, many of them aged, had to be added to the list of those awaiting removal from unfit dwellings. Fifteen families comprising 39 persons were rehoused during the year from other condemned premises.

The enforced slowness in dealing with the remaining unfit houses included in the 1960-1965 programme is very frustrating. The numbers are undeniably small compared with many other towns and the word slum, with its connotation of sordid Dickensian hovels, sometimes appears to be a harsh description to apply to houses such as those under reference, which do not measure up to the standard of fitness now required; nevertheless these houses are generally old, obsolete and unimprovable because of bad arrangement, local congestion, and basic defects of structure and environment; in many cases they are falling into serious disrepair as owners lose interest in their maintenance, knowing that they are on the scheduled list.

Official reports were made in respect of four individual basement dwellings; a Closing Order was made in one case and action was progressing for the same purpose in the other three. In addition six Closing Orders were made on unfit basements where final action to this end had been carried over from 1962.

Preliminary inspections were commenced towards the end of the year in the Clarence Street/St. John's Street/Bellevue Street area, involving some 43 houses, with a view to report as a Clearance Area as soon as the time is opportune.

55 condemned properties subject to confirmed Clearance or Compulsory Purchase Orders remained standing at the end of the year under review, these comprised of dwellings where tenants were still waiting to be rehoused, and vacant premises adjacent thereto,



and where demolition of the whole area in a single operation is clearly most appropriate.

In addition there are a number of premises, i.e. basements etc. scattered throughout the Borough which are subject to individual Closing Orders and these are kept under routine check at 6 monthly intervals to ensure they are not re-occupied for habitable purposes or used contrary to any statutory permission which may have been approved.

The position at December 31st, 1963 in respect of the various premises referred to is shown in the following table:-

Classification	Vacant	Still Occupied	Used as stores, offices etc. (officially approved)	Action Pending
Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders. ...	40	15	-	-
Closing Orders. ...	*46	2	*20	3
Formal undertakings not to relet for human habitation. ...	3	-	1	-
Voluntary Closure. ...	1	-	-	-
	90	17	21	3

\* These include 50 basement flats or basement rooms.

(b) Repair and Re-conditioning of Dwellings.

The repair of houses has always been a major responsibility of local authorities and maintenance of the existing stock of old houses, which do not suffer from the irremediable defects of structure and environment referred to previously, is of paramount importance. To ignore this is to hasten the time when such houses will reach a point where cost of proper reconditioning ceases to bear a true relationship to the investment value of the property and thus becomes uneconomic.

The Housing Act, 1957 empowers and indeed instructs that district inspections should be made from time to time to secure the enforcement of housing repairs, quite independent of any requests which may be received from tenants; staffing problems and pressure of many duties make it difficult for this to be sustained at present on the same organised basis as before the last War but when, as a result of investigation of complaints etc., comprehensive repairs were found to be necessary, schedules continued to be issued in the form of official housing notices as



has been the case in previous years.

The Act mentioned prescribes two compulsory yardsticks as the determining criteria of whether an unfit house is repairable or whether it should be permanently closed for human habitation. In the first place a house can only be deemed to be unfit if it is so far defective as respects repair, stability, freedom from dampness, lighting, ventilation and certain sanitary amenities, and that it is not reasonably suitable for occupation in that condition. The second consideration is whether the dwelling can then be made fit at "reasonable expense" and this figure can conceivably vary with identical properties according to the respective rent yield, this being the usual basis on which the value of a dwelling is calculated for the purpose under comment.

When the main defect of unfitness is disrepair it is sometimes difficult to reconcile the two factors; in many cases if a house is allowed to deteriorate to the state of unfitness demanded by the first test, it will almost undoubtedly fail the second and these statutory considerations often make more complex the problem of securing thorough reconditioning of properties, which from a practical aspect call for such treatment, before being irrevocably but prematurely lost as useful units of accommodation.

Despite the above difficulties 28 repair schedules were served during the year and to this must be added 43 schedules issued in connection with standard and discretionary improvement grants, approval of which is subject to satisfactory execution of the repairs specified in the latter schedules. The total number of houses in respect of which notices were issued, requiring repairs under the Housing Acts, was thus 71.

(c) Improvement Grants.

As already stated the slum clearance problem in the Borough is small, in the sense that there are no extensive concentrations of unfit houses. The question of the improvement of sub-standard dwellings to a modern standard of amenity is, however, in my opinion, a major task for the immediate future. Despite every encouragement the rate at which firm applications for standard or discretionary improvement grants are received remains disappointingly low and although there was a slight increase in 1963 to 55, compared with 40 in the previous year, the total is quite insignificant in relation to the number of houses in the Borough which lack bathrooms, hot water supplies and internal toilets etc. and which are eligible for grant.

It was hoped that the attendance of a Ministry of Housing and Local Government Mobile Exhibition in October might stimulate more interest but no really noticeable results were apparent. The exhibition unit was specially equipped and designed to explain all



aspects of the improvement grant schemes but it did not appear to have been sufficiently publicized and many people were unaware of the visit.

It has become quite clear that sporadic improvement of individual houses, scattered throughout innumerable different streets, is not really making much impression on the real objective of this campaign, i.e. the wholesale raising of standards in streets or areas where most of the houses are without the amenities mentioned above; a more vigorous effort is required and this was reflected in the contents of a new Housing Bill, (now the Housing Act, 1964), introduced by the Government in November, 1963. The measures include comprehensive provisions under which suitable areas will be designated "Improvement Areas", followed by action to secure, by compulsion if necessary, the raising of standards to those prescribed in the new Act.

This legislation had been foreshadowed for some time and was quite inevitable if the prolonged endeavour to improve houses, which has struggled for fifteen years on a voluntary basis, is to achieve any satisfactory degree of success. There are areas in Folkestone where the new provisions will undoubtedly be applicable; indeed, it will be recalled that in 1962, in response to suggestions in an official circular from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, the Council gave instructions for a survey to be carried out in a selected area with the object of a pilot scheme being prepared on the lines of the new proposals, so far as that was possible within existing legislation at the time. A preliminary survey involving 117 houses was in fact carried out during 1963 but the proposed report thereon was temporarily held in abeyance pending introduction of the new Bill.

The 55 applications for grants which were received were dealt with, as previously, by joint consultation with the Borough Engineer's Department, schedules of maintenance repairs continuing to be prepared and supervised by the District Public Health Inspectors.

In addition a number of preliminary enquiries were received, and in all cases special visits were made to the properties concerned and owners were, without exception, fully advised on the procedure involved and encouraged to take advantage of the facilities available.

(d) Applications for Re-Housing.

Many complaints of bad housing conditions loosely refer to families being "overcrowded" and there are often valid grounds for this assumption until the official standards, i.e. as originally prescribed 28 years ago in the Housing Act, 1935, are applied;

under these standards not only bedrooms but all other habitable rooms have to be regarded as sleeping apartments, thus leading to quite unrealistic assessment.

In those cases where single room lettings involve living and sleeping in the same apartment, or where only one bedroom is available for sleeping both adults and children, undesirable congestion is inevitable; furthermore, as well as the adverse effects on the physical wellbeing of the occupants, such conditions add a heavy quota of domestic stress and strain from which no member of the family can escape. In times of sickness or childish ailments, especially when the patient becomes fractious, the burden on a harassed housewife must be almost intolerable. Such cases are always very carefully assessed and, where the environmental conditions so merited, recommendations for priority in re-housing were made appropriate to the circumstances.

Applications for re-housing, based primarily on medical grounds, are frequently investigated at the request of the Medical Officer of Health to determine the general environmental background and possible relationship of these conditions to the particular cases involved.

59 visits were made for the purposes referred to during 1963.

#### STATISTICAL DETAILS RELATING TO HOUSING.

Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:

Number of houses inspected for housing defects under the			
Public Health or Housing Acts ... ..	211		
Number of houses included under above sub-heading where			
defects were found ... ..	117		

#### HOUSING ACTS, 1957-1961.

(1)	Number of houses considered to be unfit for human habitation and incapable of repair, which were the subject of administrative procedure during the year	10
(2)	Number of houses declared unfit and included in clearance areas etc. ... ..	Nil
(3)	Number of houses where:	
	Closing Orders made - Section 17(1) ...	7
	Consideration still pending at end of year	3
(4)	Number of houses demolished ... ..	7
(5)	Number of houses reported to Local Authority with a view to the service of formal notices requiring repair	2
(6)	Number of notices served requiring execution of works:	
(a)	Formal ... ..	Nil



HOUSING ACTS, 1957-1961. continued.

	(b) Informal	...	...	...	28
	Number of defects found under (b) above	...	...	...	654
(7)	Number of houses where defects were remedied:				
	* (a) by owners on service of informal notices				13
	(b) by owners on service of statutory notices				1
	(c) by local authority in default of owners				Nil
	Number of defects remedied under (a) and (b) above				279

\* Notices in respect of some of these houses were served in the previous year.

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958.

Cumulative position at 31st December, 1963.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

(1)	Total number of firm preliminary enquiries received...	824
(2)	Formal applications made as results of (1) above ...	403
(3)	(a) Formal applications approved ...	390
	(b) Formal applications approved but (i) subsequently not pursued (55) or (ii) not yet completed (42)...	97
	(c) Formal applications refused ...	13
(4)	Completed schemes ...	293
(5)	Improvements to single dwellings:	
	(a) owner occupied ...	217
	(b) tenanted properties ...	49
		<hr/> 266
(6)	Conversions of properties into:	
	2 flats ...	15
	3 flats ...	1
	4 flats ...	3
	5 or more flats ...	8
		<hr/> 27
		293
(7)	Grants paid in year 1963 ...	£9,339 0s. 9d.
	Total amount of Grants paid to December 1963	£69,076 6s. 7d.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS.

No changes occurred in the number of camping sites or the movable dwellings stationed thereon during the year; the two public sites at Little Switzerland and the Valiant Sailor con-

tinuing to operate as previously.

Both caravans and tents are accommodated at Little Switzerland, but the sites used for each are officially delineated and separate licences are issued under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 and the Public Health Act, 1936 respectively.

The maximum number of caravans permitted under the first mentioned licence is 30 and this allows for reasonable layout of the site without undue congestion; 15 tents are permitted on the second site, which is situated in particularly pleasant surroundings in a small dell and is invariably filled to capacity in the holiday season.

The toilets, showers and washing facilities on the caravan site are available to occupants of tents, as was originally planned and which obtained when both sites operated under a single licence i.e. before the Caravan Sites Act required separation, and the provision made is adequate for the numbers involved. A further amenity is available in the form of a well stocked general store and cafe which is open both to campers and to other members of the public who visit the Warren.

The whole area is owned by the Corporation but is leased to a private firm of operators who are the statutory licensees. Double control is exercised through the medium of conditions attached to the statutory licences and also by additional amenity clauses incorporated in the terms of the lease which would be ultra vires if included in the licences.

Both sites were well conducted and caused no serious concern to the Department apart from the need to keep close check on the permitted numbers, especially at weekends when they tend to creep up to 32 or 33 caravans and slightly more than 15 tents if this is not strictly controlled.

At the Valiant Sailor only 15 caravans are permitted as the area available for camping is limited; the site is similarly licensed under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act and statutory conditions are imposed, as at Little Switzerland, relating to density of caravans, fire fighting appliances, water supply, drainage, toilets, washing and laundry facilities, refuse disposal and car parking etc.

This site was also generally well maintained and no serious contraventions of licence conditions were recorded.

Two caravans are stationed on single private sites and both are licensed for residential purposes, again subject to appropriate conditions referring to amenities such as those mentioned above.

Unauthorised camping in the Warren continued to give rise to serious anxiety on public health grounds; during the year,



however, positive progress was made by the Borough Council in formulating definite proposals for providing satisfactory camping facilities in the area on the seaward side of the railway lines.

In October, 1963, the Council approved in principle a scheme for the provision of two sites and early in 1964 accepted a detailed plan and estimate of the cost of the scheme. At the end of the year negotiations were proceeding with a view to planning permission being obtained and also the consent of Lord Radnor, this being a necessary pre-requisite.

It is envisaged that the actual management of the sites will be the subject of an agreement with the Camping Club of Great Britain and Ireland and full co-operation is being maintained with the officers of the Club accordingly.

Implementation of the proposals outlined will do much to allay the present real concern and, in addition, will definitely help to prevent further despoliation of the natural beauties of an area having acknowledged landscape value.

#### SWIMMING BATHS.

One additional swimming pool was constructed in 1963, making a total of 6 such pools in the Borough. Two of these are available to the general public, one is a private installation and the other three are on school premises. The last mentioned are used primarily for instruction of pupils and serve an extremely useful purpose in this connection.

A small paddling pool for children was also constructed in 1963 and this was kept under appropriate check supervision and sampling.

##### 1. Open Air Pool.

This is the largest pool and is used extensively not only by the public but also by various schools, swimming clubs and other institutions. It is open throughout the summer months, during which period competitions, galas, water polo matches, training sessions etc. are organised as well as recreational swimming. It was owned and operated by a private company from the date of construction in 1936 until the end of 1963, since when it has been purchased by the Borough Council.

In addition to the main swimming arena small foot baths and warm water showers are provided for each sex, and facilities exist for swimmers and spectators to obtain light refreshments at all times.

The pool has a capacity of 364,000 gallons, and measures 165 feet by 75 feet with a minimum depth of 2 feet 6 inches



increasing to 5 feet 6 inches; a 9 foot basin is provided at the deep end for high diving. The pool is situated near the foreshore and water is pumped from the sea at the beginning of the summer season for initial filling, followed by regular "topping up" as necessary to maintain the required level. The water is thereafter subjected to continuous straining and filtration through a battery of two high pressure sand filters, a soda solution being added in the circuit as an acid neutralising agent before the water reaches the filtration plant; main purification is by use of liquid chlorine, the turnover period being four and a half hours.

Before being returned to the pool a proportion of water is diverted and raised to enable it to cascade on re-entry, thereby ensuring some degree of aeration.

Sixteen samples of the water were taken during the summer months and the results showed that generally speaking a high standard of bacterial cleanliness was maintained, though on 2 occasions involving 4 samples, slight deterioration was noted which called for check visits and investigation. In no instances, however, did the standard fall below an acceptable level and succeeding samples were fully satisfactory.

## 2. Marina Indoor Bath.

This bath, which is leased by a private operator from the owners, is open during the winter and, although it is available to members of the public, it is used mainly for swimming instruction by school parties, police trainees, service personnel and members of swimming clubs etc. It measures 48 feet by 24 feet and has a capacity of about 32,000 gallons, with depths varying from 3 feet to 6 feet; water is supplied from the Folkestone and District Waterworks Company mains and is subjected during use to continuous filtration by a high pressure vertical sand filter with a turnover period of four and a quarter hours. The water is maintained at a temperature of 72°F. to 74°F.

The bath was opened in 1896 under the title of the Folkestone Bathing Establishment, when the premises consisted of a large saloon and rooms for reading, billiards, etc., with a bathing section comprising several medicinal baths as well as a swimming pool, the latter being filled with heated sea water.

Reference was made in my report for 1962 to the virtually derelict state of the whole of the premises in which the bath is situated and the condition of the building at the end of 1963 was approaching the last stages of dilapidation.

Constant and disproportionate effort is needed under such conditions to overcome the difficulties which arise in operating the pool satisfactorily. Most of the equipment is worn out and the sterilant injection equipment has been unserviceable for



several years so that bacteriological purification of the water now has to be achieved by manually adding sodium hypochlorite to the bath at appropriate intervals according to the degree and volume of usage.

In these circumstances credit must be given to the lessee for maintaining the water in a reasonable state of cleanliness, as evidenced by the results of routine samples; most of these proved satisfactory though once or twice slight qualms arose which were, however, subsequently quelled by check samples.

Nevertheless the general and progressive dereliction and thus the inevitable disrepair, together with the lack of ancillary amenities, does induce departmental concern especially as the pool has been kept open mainly through the good offices of the Corporation who, at the same time, also have the duty of ensuring that conditions prevailing comply with the provisions of the Public Health Acts.

### 3. Westbrook House Private School.

This pool is situated in the grounds of a preparatory school for boys and is used by pupils and staff during the summer months; it was constructed in 1962 and measures 60 feet by 25 feet with depths varying from 2 feet 6 inches to 5 feet 6 inches.

The capacity of the pool is 37,500 gallons; water is taken from the mains supply of the local waterworks company and while the bath is in use continuous filtration is maintained by an electrically propelled centrifugal operating plant; purification is effected by the addition of sodium hypochlorite which is regulated through a drip feed and activated by suction as the water passes through the filtration pumps. A pH value of around 7.5 was maintained during the season.

### 4. Hillside County Secondary School for Boys.

The pool takes water from the mains supply of the Folkestone Waterworks Company and is operated on the fill and empty principle as filtration plant is still lacking, despite renewed expectations that this deficiency would be remedied by 1963. Purification continued to be carried out by manual addition of a sodium hypochlorite solution on a day to day basis, the dosage varying according to usage and the residual chlorine present in the water as indicated by tintometer readings; such treatment provides but a limited measure of control and is certainly not satisfactory.

This pool, also situated in the school grounds, was constructed in 1960 and was a most commendable effort by parents, scholars and old boys under the stimulating leadership of the Headmaster. It is formed in concrete and measures 50 feet by 20 feet, having a capacity of 21,000 gallons with depths varying from 3 feet to 3 feet 9 inches.



5. New Metropole Court Swimming Pool.

This is a small and very well appointed indoor pool attached to which are dressing rooms each containing a shower and toilet accommodation. It is situated in former hotel premises part of which have been adapted for recreational purposes and the swimming facilities provided are restricted to members of a private club.

The pool is of orthodox design and has a capacity of approximately 8,700 gallons; the length is 25 feet, width 14 feet and the depth varies from 2 feet 6 inches to 5 feet 6 inches. The normal screened outlet is provided at the deep end, where a scum channel is fitted, and after initial filling from the local mains supply the water is subjected to constant circulation through separate pressure filter and sterilization appliances.

All samples from this pool have been very satisfactory during the year.

6. George Spurgeon County Primary School.

Situated in the school ground, this is the smallest pool in the Borough and has a capacity of only 8,000 gallons. It was installed in 1962 and is constructed of plastic material supported by a wooden frame, the complete structure being above ground level with steps at one end. It is uncovered and used only during the summer.

Water is obtained from the Folkestone and District Waterworks Company and the pool operates on the fill and empty system; there is no efficient equipment for ensuring interim filtration and sterilization of the water, purification being carried out by manual addition of a sodium hypochlorite solution on a day to day basis according to the residual chlorine present as indicated by tintometer readings.

A senior master is in sole charge of the installation and this at least ensures a positive responsibility for observance of the sterilization drill and general control of the pool. While this has resulted in a record of satisfactory samples, it does not of course in any way detract from the emphasis which is consistently placed on the principle of efficient mechanical equipment being fitted for use with all pools, irrespective of size.

7. Paddling Pool for Children.

This small pool of irregular shape, situated on the fore-shore, was constructed early in 1963 in conjunction with the local Hotelier's Association; it was used during the summer months only, when it was extremely popular among very young children.



Water is supplied by the Folkestone and District Waterworks Company and because of the small size the pool has to be emptied and filled at very frequent intervals; purification is carried out by regular manual applications of a sodium hypochlorite solution.

Samples taken for bacteriological examination, after an initial unsatisfactory sample, have consistently proved satisfactory.

In all 72 samples of water were taken from the above pools during 1963 and the results are shown in the following table.

Swimming Bath	Total Samples	RESULTS OF SAMPLES				Satisfactory
		B. Coli present in 100ml.	Faecal Coli present in 100 ml.	Bacterial count too high.		
<u>Marina Pool:</u> Deep end ... Shallow end	13 13	1 2	- 1	2 1	11 11	
<u>Open Air Pool:</u> Deep end ... Shallow end	8 8	1 2	- -	1 -	6 6	
<u>Hillside School:</u> Deep end ... Shallow end	4 4	- -	- -	- -	4 4	
George Spurgen School:	5	1	1	2	2	
<u>Westbrook House</u> <u>School:</u> Deep end ... Shallow end	5 6	- 2	- 2	- 1	5 4	
<u>New Metropole:</u> Deep end ... Shallow end	1 1	- -	- -	- -	1 1	
Paddling Pool:	4	1	1	1	3	

NOTE: Where pools have varying depths, samples are invariably taken simultaneously at "deep" and "shallow" ends.



PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

4 premises were licensed for the sale of dogs, cats, fishes and/or birds, this being an increase of one over the previous year.

Routine check visits were made from time to time to ensure satisfactory compliance with the conditions attached to the licences relating to cleanliness, temperature, lighting and ventilation, arrangements for fire alarm, and supplies of food and clean water to all animals kept on the premises; no contraventions were reported and generally speaking the proprietors conducted the pet shops in a very satisfactory manner.

In accordance with the wishes of the Council all licensees were again requested to see that customers who purchased animals etc. received full advice on correct care of their pets so as to avoid unnecessary suffering and distress, which can be caused by sheer ignorance as much as by deliberate neglect.

I once more gladly acknowledge the ready and unstinted co-operation of the local R.S.P.C.A. Inspector in all matters relating to the welfare of animals in which the Department has an official interest; his expert knowledge is invaluable in this connection.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

It is part of the duties of the Department to check that a variety of imported articles of food, as prescribed in Marking Orders made under the principal Act, are properly marked with the country of origin.

Such foodstuffs include in particular meat and certain meat products, poultry, honey, raisins and similar produce, cereals, gelatine, salmon and trout, eggs, butter, apples and tomatoes; the precise method of marking varies to some extent according to the product involved but generally speaking the Orders require that when exposed for retail sale the food mentioned must bear an indication of origin and this must be clearly visible to intending purchasers.

The marking of apples and tomatoes continued to give the most trouble; in these cases a show ticket must be exhibited on each display, bearing the statutory notification in letters at least half an inch in height. The attention of traders is constantly being drawn to the fact that failure to observe labelling requirements could lead to prosecution and this action may well have to be taken against one or two of the more persistent offenders if they continue to either regularly misplace or conveniently displace showtickets.

128 check observations were recorded and 18 official warnings were issued in addition to many instances where verbal



intimations resulted in minor technical points of dissatisfaction being remedied on the spot.

### NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.

Folkestone is not an industrial area and the number of complaints of noise received was comparatively small but this is no criterion, whatsoever, of the amount of time spent in investigation, often covering periods outside normal office hours such as late on Saturday evenings and even on Sundays.

An example may be quoted where a complaint relating to alleged noise from a motor repairs garage entailed over 30 hours of observation on 33 days during a spread-over period of some six months in an endeavour to determine whether a statutory nuisance did exist; the task is made more difficult by the fact that, in these cases, personal reaction is subjective and, although, the volume of a particular noise can be accurately measured and recorded by the use of instruments, such as audiometers, the results of which can often be usefully quoted in subsequent discussions, no legal standards have so far been laid down which can be arbitrarily invoked.

A growing source of complaint seems to be the noise from certain snack bars and cafés frequented late at night by teenagers who revel in loud beat music; also the sound of music from some licensed premises, where musical accompaniment is provided at weekends. Such complaints are equally difficult to resolve, especially against a background of conflicting interpretation by sensitive complainants, of what ought to be regarded as a statutory nuisance for the purposes of formal action.

In all, 47 visits were made in pursuance of complaints received during the year.

### RODENT CONTROL.

#### (i) Surface Control.

There has been no significant alteration in the number of rat infestations dealt with during 1963 and once again no major infestations have been reported. 181 infestations, mostly concerned with individual rats, were dealt with, being an increase of 7 over the previous year.

The use of permanent baiting points, particularly on the face of the Leas Cliff has again proved successful and only very minor infestations have had to be cleared where these have been maintained; the work on the Leas is carried out, under the supervision of the Rodent Operator, by a member of the Parks Department having other duties on the Cliff which equip him with special knowledge of the terrain. This area was at one time



a constant source of trouble and it gratifying to note the measure of success achieved by the control methods now employed.

The number of infestations of mice dealt with in 1963 was 66, being an increase of 32 over those treated in 1962, and were mostly concerned with dwellings.

There has been no change in the manual staff carrying out the work, one operator being employed full-time assisted by another trained workman when the volume of work makes this necessary, usually in the autumn and winter months.

It will be recalled that in March, 1961, the Council acceded to a request that the Department should co-operate in a field research programme being undertaken by the Infestation Control Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food related to possible seasonal movement of rodent populations and methods of control.

This investigation continued quietly throughout the year and is still in progress; it is essentially a long term project but a full report will ultimately be issued by the Ministry on the results obtained and the conclusions drawn therefrom.

Types of Property	No. of Properties Inspected.	No. of visits Recorded by Rodent Operator.	Properties where Infestations found and treatments carried out.		
			RATS		
			Notification by Occupiers	Independent Investigation	Total
Agricultural ...	2	29	-	2	2
Business and Unclassified Premises ...	130	308	15	14	29
Local Authority	12	109	-	8	8
Dwellings ...	977	1800	77	65	142
Totals 1963 ...	1121	2246	92	89	181
Totals 1962 ...	512	2398	97	77	174
Totals 1961 ...	594	3841	147	146	293
Totals 1960 ...	678	3420	133	127	260



CONTROL.

Properties where Infestations found and treatments carried out.			No. of Bodies Recovered after Treatment		Poison Bait Consumed in ounces
MICE					
Notification by Occupiers	Independent Investigation	Total	Rats	Mice	
-	-	-	7	-	394
11	3	14	25	18	978
-	5	5	20	-	1953
36	11	47	34	2	2584
47	19	66	86*	20*	5909 (369-lbs. approx).
23	11	34	96*	35*	473 lbs.
46	23	69	203*	172*	576 lbs.
55	33	88	114*	76*	422 lbs.

\* These figures represent only a small proportion of the total kill and merely relate to bodies actually recovered. Estimates of total kill based on the amount of poison consumed during treatment are no longer used but it is reasonable to assume that a consumption of 369 lbs. of poison bait resulted in the destruction of a large number of rats and mice who would otherwise have been able to pursue and extend their natural activities of damage and destruction.

(ii) Sewer Control.

The treatment of sewers, by depositing suitable poisoned bait in selected manholes in various areas of the Borough where previous infestation has been recorded or is suspected, was carried out in April and again in October. Where bait is taken further treatment of the particular manholes involved follows until a clearance is effected; 13 manholes in April and 3 in October, were found to be infested and were cleared. Further details of this work are set out in the accompanying table.

Total Manholes in Borough	Treatment carried out.	Manholes baited.	Manholes where bait was taken during treatment.			No Takes.
			Complete Takes	Partial Takes	Total Takes	
1,387	April	326	7	6	13	313
	October	392	2	1	3	389



1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

A N N E X

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration  
of the Factories Act, 1961.

PART 1 OF THE ACT.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be en- forced by Local Authorities	40	13	-	-
(ii) Factories not inc. in (i) in which Sec. 7 is en- forced by the Local Authority	171	106	9	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	26	5	-	-
TOTALS	237	124	9	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7):	-	-	-	-	-
(a) insufficient ...	7	6	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act, (not including offences relating to outwork) ...	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	9	8	-	-	-

NOTE. In a number of cases more than one defect was found; in actual fact a total of 24 itemised defects were found and 18 remedied.



PART VIII OF THE ACT.

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sec. 110(1) {c} {2}	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council. (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists. (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises. (5)	Notices Served. (6)	Prosecutions. (7)
Wearing apparel: Making, altering, etc.	28	-	-	-	-	-
Household linen ...	2	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains and furniture hangings ...	1	-	-	-	-	-
Upholstery work ...	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	33	-	-	-	-	-

{a} No. of returns received from employers ...	26*
{b} No. of employers by whom out-workers employed ...	8
{c} No. of outworkers involved ...	33
{d} No. of outworkers involved in (c) living outside the Borough ...	4
{e} No. of lists received from outside authorities ...	1
{f} No. of outworkers involved in (e) ...	1

\* Returns are sent twice per year.

PORT OF FOLKESTONE.

Public Health Department,  
Old Harvey Grammar School,  
Foord Road,  
FOLKESTONE.

March, 1964.

To Her Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors  
of the Borough and Port of Folkestone.

Madam Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit the Annual Report on the medical aspect of  
the working of the Port of Folkestone for 1963.

During the year the regular boat services have been as  
follows:-

(1) Folkestone - Calais.

(a) Daily passenger service by French steamer, and  
reliefs by British Railways steamer, from 1st  
January to 31st December, 1963.

(2) Folkestone - Boulogne. (British Railways steamers).

(a) Daily evening passenger service from 26th May to  
28th September, 1963 inclusive.

(b) Daily morning passenger service from 5th July to  
8th September, 1963 inclusive. An irregular  
service was in force from 26th May until the  
commencement of the daily service and also  
during the period 11th to 29th September, 1963.

On 7 days during January and February a total of 13 passenger  
boats were diverted to Folkestone from Dover because of the gales  
and rough seas in the channel. The Folkestone Harbour was closed  
on Christmas Day and on the 19th January and 18th November the  
two boats scheduled to arrive from Calais were diverted to Dover  
in view of the bad weather conditions.

Special excursion and "no-passport" trips were also run to  
France during the summer season.

Cargo services were maintained to and from Calais and  
Boulogne.

The number of arriving vessels carrying aliens was 763 (730  
passenger and 33 cargo boats) and showed a decrease of 11 compared  
with 1962.



The number of passengers passing through the Port during the year was 918,550; this was 37,446 more than in 1962. This is the highest figure since the end of the war and during the past ten years the passenger traffic has doubled.

The gross figures of passengers arriving at and departing from Folkestone for the past five years are:-

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Inwards ..	435,643	437,992	476,304	449,542	472,676
Outwards ..	406,969	397,276	422,642	431,562	445,874
<u>TOTALS:</u>	<u>842,612</u>	<u>835,268</u>	<u>898,946</u>	<u>881,104</u>	<u>918,550</u>

There was a decrease in the number of aliens arriving - 5,695 less than in 1962 - and 3,189 fewer aliens were medically examined.

A summary of the aliens arriving, medically examined, certificates issued, etc., during the past five years is given below:-

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Aliens arriving ..	94,748	99,985	111,485	115,454	109,759
Aliens medically examined .. ..	9,554	12,091	13,315	10,293	7,104
Certificates issued	178	184	206	191	124
Percentage of Aliens examined to whom certificates issued	1.86	1.52	1.55	1.85	1.74

The aliens continued to come mainly from Italy, Switzerland, France, Spain, Austria and Germany.

The men were mainly for employment as labourers (especially agricultural) and to work in hotels and the catering trade. The women came as domestics, children's nurses and governesses, assistant hospital nurses, ward orderlies, textile, canning and factory workers; also included were the families coming to join aliens already working in the United Kingdom.

During last year the number of certificates issued on Form Port 12 was 124 compared with 191 in 1962. These certificates were in respect of:-

Pregnancy ...	21
Heart conditions ...	10
Hernia ...	10
Post-operative sequelae ...	9
Congenital defects ...	7
Unsound mind or mentally defective	7
Eye conditions ...	6
Dermatitis ...	4
Other medical conditions ...	50

Of the 20 aliens not permitted to land 5 were of unsound mind or mentally defective, 1 undesirable for medical reasons, 5 because of their inability to support themselves and 9 likely to require medical treatment.

A summary of the immigrants who were subject to control under the Commonwealth Immigrants Act 1962, those medically examined and certificates issued is as follows:-

	<u>1963.</u>	<u>*Part 1962 for comparison.</u>
Commonwealth immigrants -		
Subject to control ... ..	16,670	10,286
Medically examined ... ..	634	455
Certificates issued ... ..	3	7
Percentage of immigrants examined to whom certificates issued	0.47	1.54

\*The Act came into force on the 1st July, 1962.

The immigrants came mainly from India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Mauritius, Nigeria and Australia.

Three forms Port 23 were issued in respect of Commonwealth immigrants; this compares with 7 for the second half of 1962. Only one of the immigrants, a Cypriot with brachial plexus injury, was not permitted to land.

The newly constructed and equipped medical inspection rooms adjacent to No. 1 berth came into use on the 1st October, 1963.

The Public Health (Ships)(Amendment) Regulations 1963 came into effect on 1st August, 1963. These Regulations enable the Port Medical Officer to require the production of valid International Certificates against Smallpox by travellers arriving from local infected areas, and from "endemic areas", viz., Africa, Asia and the Americas (excluding Canada and the United States of America).

Twenty-nine passengers were examined and given treatment as necessary; of the 10 accident cases four were conveyed by ambulance to the local hospital. Three young children, two from the same family, suffering from measles, a boy of 14 who had chickenpox and an infant of 3 years who was subsequently confirmed as suffering from flexner dysentery were admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital. A man of 50 who had a heart attack and collapsed on the boat was admitted to the local hospital where he died. Ten of the other passengers were also admitted to various hospitals in the area for medical reasons.



Eight members of the ships' crews and port staff also received medical attention. A steward who had a suspected fractured rib was sent by ambulance to the Dover Hospital and a porter with a badly cut hand to the local hospital. The other six were medical cases and referred to their family doctor.

In conclusion I would like to express my appreciation of the efficient work carried out by the Medical and Nursing staff at the Harbour, and also the unfailing and effective co-operation with us of the Immigration Officials, Customs Officials, British Railways Officials and Ships' staff.

I am, Madam Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,

R.F.H. McELLIGOTT,

Port Medical Officer.

SECTION II - Amount of shipping entering  
the district during the year.

Table B.

Ships from:	Number of Arrivals.	Tonnage.	Number inspected		No. of ships re- ported as having or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board.
			By MOH.	By PHI.	
Foreign Ports ..	934	1,089,965	-	15	4
Coastwise	24	35,458	-	-	-
TOTAL:	958	1,125,423	-	15	4

Total number of inspections - 518.

SECTION III - Character of shipping and  
trade during the year.

Table C.

Passenger Traffic ..	(Number of Passengers - INWARDS: 472,676 Number of Passengers - OUTWARDS: 445,874)
Cargo Traffic ..	(Principal IMPORTS - Wines and spirits, woollens and cotton goods, government stores and chemicals. Principal EXPORTS - Machinery, govern- ment stores, fish, iron and steel.
Principal Ports from which ships arrive - Calais and Boulogne.	



SECTION IV - Inland barge traffic.

Number and tonnage using the district and places served by the traffic.

N I L.

SECTION V - Water Supply.

No change of supply occurred during the year. Drinking water tanks on board the vessels using the harbour are filled from hydrants on the quayside which are connected to the town supply, viz., Folkestone Waterworks Company.

Two hundred and five routine samples were taken for bacteriological examination during the year from passenger and cargo vessels and shore hydrant installations; at one period a series of adverse reports on samples from two British vessels were received. Emergency sterilization of the tanks and pipelines on board each of the ships was carried out immediately as an interim precaution.

In one of the vessels a serious defect was discovered in the crown plates of the water storage tanks allowing contamination to arise from outside sources, and remedial repairs were immediately carried out.

In both cases subsequent check samples taken over a prolonged period proved satisfactory.

All samples taken from the shore hydrants were satisfactory.

SECTION VI - Public Health (Ships)  
Regulations 1952 to 1963.

On the 1st August, 1963 the Public Health (Ships)(Amendment) Regulations 1963 came into operation. These Regulations amend the Public Health (Ships) Regulations 1952 to 1961 and enable Port Health Officers to require the production of international certificates of vaccination against smallpox. If a person has not a certificate he may be offered vaccination and may be placed under surveillance or in isolation.

SECTION VII - Smallpox.

Three travellers arriving at Folkestone Harbour were placed under surveillance and notifications sent to the Medical Officers of Health of the districts to which they were going.

- (1) Name of Isolation Hospital to which smallpox cases are sent from the district.

Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford, Kent.

- (2) Arrangements for transport of such cases to that hospital by ambulance, giving the name of the authority responsible for the ambulance and the vaccinal state of the ambulance crews.

Patients suffering from Smallpox would be removed by arrangement with the Canterbury City Ambulance Service, which authority is responsible for the vaccinal state of the ambulance crews.

- (3) Name of Smallpox Consultant available.

Dr. J.P. Marsden of River Hospitals, Joyce Green, Dartford, (telephone No: Dartford 23231 and home telephone No: Dartford 20443) is available as Smallpox Consultant for this area.

- (4) Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of Smallpox.

At the laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Service at Preston Hall, British Legion Village, Maidstone. (Telephone No: Maidstone 7239). Dr. A.L. Furniss is the Medical Director.

Also at the Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale Avenue, Colindale, London, N.W.9.

#### SECTION VIII - Venereal Disease.

No change during the year.

#### SECTION IX - Cases of notifiable and other infectious diseases on ships.

Table D.

Category.	Disease.	Number of cases during the year		Number of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports ... ..	Measles	3	-	2
	Chickenpox	1	-	1
	Dysentery,	1	-	1
	Flexner	-	-	-
Cases landed from other ships	-	-	-	-
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival ... ..	-	-	-	-



Three children, two from the same family, were found to be suffering from measles. These patients, together with a boy of 14 who had chickenpox and an infant of 3 years subsequently confirmed as suffering from flexner dysentery, were admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

Two other passengers, a girl of 15 years and a woman of 34 suffering from gastro-enteritis, were admitted to hospital for observation.

A man of 59 was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital for observation and later confirmed as suffering from right lower lobe pneumonia.

A short account should be given of the measures taken on the arrival by ships of (a) any case of smallpox, cholera, plague, yellow fever, typhus or relapsing fever included in Table D; (b) any suspected cases of any such disease.

No action necessary during the year.

SECTION X - Observations on the occurrence of malaria in ships.

No cases occurred during the year.

SECTION XI - Measures taken against ships infected with or suspected for plague.

No action necessary during the year.

SECTION XII - Measures against rodents in ships from foreign ports.

(1) Procedure for inspection of ships for rats.

Formal inspections carried out by Dover Health staff and amplified by local Port Health Inspectors during course of routine inspection of vessels.

(2) Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents, with special reference to rodent plague, including the number of rodents sent for examination during the year.

Facilities exist for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents at the Public Health Laboratory Service, Preston Hall, British Legion Village, Maidstone. None of the rodents was sent for examination during 1963.

- (3) Arrangements in the District for deratting ships, the methods used, and, if done by a commercial contractor, the name of the contractor.

Harbour district treated as necessary by Rodent Operators of the British Railways Southern Region and assistance given by the Borough Rodent Operator as required.

It has not been found necessary over the past few years for work of disinfection to be carried out on ships visiting this Port. If, however, such work were necessary the ships would be treated with Hydrogen Cyanide by the Fumigation Services Ltd., Barking, Essex, under the direction of the Dover Port Health Inspectors.

- (4) Progress in the rat-proofing of ships.

Not found necessary.

Tables "E" and "F" - NIL.

Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued during the year for ships from foreign ports.

None issued - Folkestone is not an approved port.

Certificates for vessels owned by the British Railways and using this port are issued by the Dover Port Health authority.

SECTION XIII - Inspection of ships for nuisances.

Table G.

Inspections and Notices.

Nature and number of Inspections.		Notices served.		Result of serving Notices.
		Statutory Notices.	Other Notices.	
General inspection of crews' quarters, food preparing places, etc. ...	239	-	-	-
TOTAL:	239	-	-	-

SECTION XIV - Public Health (Shellfish)  
Regulations 1934 and 1948.

No change during the year.



SECTION XV - Medical Inspection of Aliens  
(applicable only to ports approved for the  
landing of aliens).

(1) List of Medical Inspectors of Aliens holding Warrants of appointment.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Resignation.	Qualifications.
R.F.H. McElligott	28.10.49.	-	M.B., Ch.B.
J.H. Campbell ..	16. 4.51.	31.12.63.	M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
H. Yates .. ..	-8.10.52.	-	M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
C.B. Findlay ..	28. 6.55.	-	M.B., Ch.B.
E. Mallett ..	21.10.60.	-	M.B., B.S.Lond., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.Obst.R.C.O.G.
P.J. McGregor ..	29. 6.62.	28. 6.63.	M.B., B.Ch.

All the Medical Inspectors were employed on a part-time basis.

Dr. P.J. McGregor left the district and Dr. J.H. Campbell, who had held a Warrant of Appointment for nearly 12 years, resigned his appointment for health reasons.

(2) List of other staff engaged on this work.

Name.	Nature of Appointment.	Date of Appointment.	Qualifications
Mrs. L.F. Brann	Nurse-Attendant (part-time).	-1.6.56.	S.E.A.N.

Three Assistant Nurse-Attendants were also available on a sessional basis to act as reliefs and assist when two or more were required to cope with the large number of aliens expected to arrive at the same time.

(3) Organisation of Work.

No change during the year.

(4) Nature and amount of aliens traffic.

A total of 7,104 aliens were examined during 1963; this is 3,189 less than in 1962.

A summary of their nationalities is as follows:-

	<u>1963.</u>	<u>1962.</u> (For comparison).
Italian ...	3,473	6,071
Swiss ...	1,439	1,648
French ...	735	782
Spanish ...	540	835
Austrian ...	229	299
German ...	214	230
Portuguese ...	159	122
Greek ...	99	90
Turkish ...	46	46
Israeli ...	18	19
South African ...	12	-
Danish ...	6	11
Other nationals ...	68	79
Stateless ...	66	61
<u>TOTALS:</u>	<u>7,104</u>	<u>10,293</u>

Particulars of the number of aliens arriving, examined and certificates issued during 1963 are set out below:-

A. Total number of arriving vessels carrying aliens:-

(a) Passenger ...	730
(b) Cargo ...	33
<u>TOTAL:</u>	<u>763</u>

This total of 763 shows a decrease of 11 compared with the number of arriving vessels carrying aliens during 1962.

B. Total number of arriving aliens (excluding crews) 109,759

C. Total number of aliens medically examined:-

With Ministry of Labour permit ...	5,297
Au Pair ...	1,456
Permanent residents ...	228
Visiting ...	123
<u>TOTAL:</u>	<u>7,104</u>



D. Reports and certificates for aliens medically examined:-

Nature of report or certificate.		Total number of reports and certificates issued	Aliens NOT PERMITTED to land.
A.	Unsound mind or mentally defective	7	5
B(1).	Undesirable for medical reasons	1	1
B(2)(a).	Inability to support ... ..	32	5
B(2)(b).	Likely to require medical treatment ... ..	84	9
C.	Conditionally landed for further medical examination ... ..	-	-
TOTALS:		124	20

E. Transmigrants landing and medically examined ... Nil.

(5) Accommodation for medical inspection and examination.

The newly constructed and equipped medical inspection rooms adjacent to No. 1 berth came into use on the 1st October, 1963.

Commonwealth Immigrants Act, 1962.

This Act has now been in force since 1st July, 1962.

At the end of the year the four Medical Inspectors (Drs. McElligott, Findlay, Mallett and Yates) holding Warrants of Appointment under the Aliens Order 1953 also held the special Warrants for the medical examination of Commonwealth Immigrants.

Mrs. L.F. Brann and the three Assistant Nurse-Attendants were also available.

The number of Commonwealth citizens subject to control under

this Act and those medically examined were:-

	<u>1963.</u>	<u>Second half 1962</u> <u>for comparison.</u>
Commonwealth immigrants:-		
Subject to control ... ..	16,670	10,286
Medically examined ... ..	634	455
The nationality of those examined was:-		
Indian ... ..	249	163
Pakistani ... ..	111	7
Ceylonese ... ..	80	38
Mauritian ... ..	50	22
Nigerian ... ..	28	3
Australian ... ..	26	32
Cypriot ... ..	19	20
Malayan ... ..	19	3
Other nationalities ... ..	52	167
<u>TOTALS:</u>	<u>634</u>	<u>455</u>

The number of reports and certificates issued for Commonwealth citizens medically examined was:-

Nature of report or certificate.		Number of reports or certificates issued.	Number of Commonwealth citizens refused entry.
A.	Suffering from mental disorder	-	-
B(1).	Undesirable for medical reasons ... ..	-	-
B(2).	Likely to require major medical treatment ...	3	1
TOTALS:		3	1

The Commonwealth immigrant not allowed to land was a Cypriot, aged 39, with Brachial Plexus injury.



SECTION XVI - Miscellaneous.

Arrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from infectious disease.

A mortuary at the local hospital and adequate burial and cremation facilities are available in the district.

SECTION XVII - Food Inspection.

Information supplied by L.H. Vale, Esq., Chief Public Health and Foods Inspector for the Borough and Port of Folkestone.

(1) Visits to Port.

The Port Health Inspectors made 518 visits to the Harbour during the year for the purpose of routine inspection of passenger and cargo boats and for the examination of all foodstuffs landed at the Port. This work entails considerable evening and weekend duty, especially during the summer months, as all passenger boats are met on arrival by an Inspector. All the vessels which are regularly engaged on cross-channel traffic have been maintained in a very satisfactory condition.

(2) Foodstuffs condemned.

6 boxes of Salmon from Boulogne weighing 140 lb.  
2 boxes of headless monk fish from Boulogne weighing  
168 lb.

Total weight of foodstuffs condemned = 308 lb.

(3) Summary of Foodstuffs imported during 1963.

FOODSTUFF	BOULOGNE				CALAIS				OSTEND			
	Tons	Cwt.	Qr.	Lb.	Tons	Cwt.	Qr.	Lb.	Tons	Cwt.	Qr.	Lb.
Beans, dried	1	10	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biscuits ..	6	17	-	22	29	17	-	24	-	-	-	-
Cereals ..	1	2	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cheese ..	56	8	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chicory ..	-	15	-	12	-	-	-	-	5	13	-	-
Chocolate ..	3	7	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Confectionery	15	9	5	21	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Fish .. ..	-	6	3	-	-	14	-	-	5	-	-	-
Fish preserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Flour ..	2	5	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foodstuffs, miscellaneous	16	8	2	2	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
Fruit ..	-	8	5	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fruit, dried	-	1	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fruit juice	5	10	3	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fruit preserves	-	-	2	13	-	-	3	26	-	-	-	-
Honey ..	-	2	1	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat preserves	5	2	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mushrooms ..	1	4	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Olive Oil ..	-	1	3	16	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-
Potato flakes	-	-	3	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salami ..	-	10	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salt .. ..	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sauces, various	10	9	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soups, various	43	13	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tea .. ..	-	5	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truffles ..	-	3	2	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	173	14	3	19	30	13	1	14	10	13	-	-

(4) Number of Samples of Food examined by:-

- (a) Bacteriologist ... Nil.
- (b) Analyst (Chemical Examinations) ... 6.



(4)(b) - contd.

Chemical Examination of Foodstuffs.

Sample No.	Nature of Sample.	Result of Analysis.	Remarks.
456.	Candied Orange Dips.	Sample was free from arsenic, toxic metals and sulphite preservative.	Satisfactory.
12.	Buitoni.	Free from arsenic, toxic metals and sulphite preservative.	Meat sauce of French production.
23.	Savoury sticks	Consisted of wheat, flour, shortening-cheese, skimmed milk, etc.	Form of bread stick of French production. Satisfactory.
77.	Marrons in Syrup. (Canned)	Can and contents satisfactory. Can was lined with plastic sheeting. Free from arsenic, toxic metals and sulphite preservative.	Satisfactory.
78.	Chicory.	Genuine chicory free from arsenic, toxic metals and sulphite preservative.	Satisfactory.
79.	Tortellini Raviolini.	Free from arsenic, toxic metals and sulphite preservative.	An Italian farinaceous product containing meat. Ingredients were not listed, and label bore no wording in English.
See note under Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations.			

(5) Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948.

During the year action was taken under the above Regulations in respect of a consignment of 10 cases of Tortellini Raviolini which arrived from Italy without "Official Certificates".

Formal notices forbidding removal of the foodstuffs were served and the consignment was subsequently re-exported.

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METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR 1963.

Information supplied by N.W. Castle, Esq., O.B.E., M.I.Mun.E.,  
Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

(1) Mean Air Pressure, Temperature, Ground and Air Frosts.

Month.	Mean Air Pressure at M.S.L. (Millibars).	Temperature (Degrees F.)			No. of Ground Frosts	No. of Air Frosts
		Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean 4ft. in Ground		
January	1023.0	32.9	26.1	43.9	29	28
February	1012.1	35.0	28.1	41.0	26	26
March	1012.6	45.8	36.7	42.2	9	5
April	1013.7	51.8	41.3	44.4	4	-
May	1016.9	58.2	45.4	50.1	-	-
June	1013.2	63.4	52.3	52.7	-	-
July	1018.6	66.6	54.8	57.7	-	-
August	1010.3	67.0	54.1	59.8	-	-
September	1017.3	63.6	52.9	58.7	-	-
October	1019.4	57.6	47.3	56.6	-	-
November	1003.5	54.0	45.5	54.1	3	-
December	1019.3	41.2	33.9	49.5	17	8

Height above Mean Sea Level:  
Barometer Cistern - 149.2 ft.

Height above ground:  
Thermometers - 4 ft.

Highest max. 78° on  
31st May and 22nd July.  
Lowest min. 19° on 13th  
January.  
Lowest Grass Min. 18° on  
13th, 14th, 20th, 24th  
and 26th January.

(2) Sunshine and Rainfall.

Month.	Sunshine Hours				Rainfall Inches		
	Total.	Daily Average.	Days of Sun-Shine.	Sun-niest Day.	Total.	Rain-days (.01 or more).	Greatest Fall in one day.
January	71.0	2.29	18	7.0	0.49	9	0.23
February	107.0	3.82	22	10.0	0.88	11	0.24
March	127.9	4.13	28	9.7	3.06	20	0.57
April	153.6	5.12	25	13.9	2.91	15	0.71
May	217.2	7.01	28	14.3	2.44	14	0.60
June	203.0	6.77	26	15.0	2.85	14	0.54
July	265.3	8.50	29	14.7	1.62	12	0.74
August	162.6	5.3	29	13.1	2.65	19	0.58
September	129.3	4.3	26	11.3	1.97	13	0.46
October	99.5	3.2	21	9.8	2.04	13	0.56
November	67.1	2.2	22	7.6	7.27	23	1.03
December	64.0	2.1	18	7.1	0.56	6	0.23

Height above Mean Sea Level:  
Rain Gauge Site - 128.5 ft.

Heights above Ground:  
Rim of Rain Gauge - 12 ins.  
Sunshine Recorder - 27.7 ft.





